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Muzorewa Aide Says Rhodesia Accord 'Close'

By R.W. Apple Jr.

ON, Sept. 20 (NYT) — On a new independence for Zimbabwe Rhodesia, the country's former, David Muzorewa, as key as the Lancaster House talks approached the end of next week.

Optimism was echoed by opponents of the present Salisbury, the Patriotic Front, nor by the British running the constitution.

Lord Carrington, the British secretary, had held separate talks with the front and Salisbury delegations.

Minister Abel Muzorewa, the Foreign Minister, said there had been "a misunderstanding on procedure."

In Brussels, where he spent the day conferring with officials of the European Economic Community, Muzorewa said there was no question of an immediate agreement between Bishop Muzorewa and the British. He said that there must have been "a misunderstanding on procedure."

Planned to Leave

Mr. Muzorewa had said earlier that only "some lingering problems" remained to be sorted out. So much progress had been made to day, he told reporters, that Bishop Muzorewa might change his plans and decide not to fly back to Salisbury this weekend, as he had intended to do.

As outlined by informed sources, the situation tonight was this:

Lord Carrington and the Muzorewa delegation have significantly narrowed their differences, and Mr. Smith now appears almost ready to go along with other members of the delegation, both black and white, who have been prepared for several days to accept the British plan. But the front does not yet appear willing to accept it.

"We will never be able to negotiate a constitution with the front," a British official said. "It will be a question of getting Muzorewa's agreement, then putting it squarely on the table for the front, take it or leave it."

Even if Mr. Muzorewa and his colleagues, Robert Mugabe, gave their assent, it is not clear whether the Salisbury delegates would be ready to move on to the next and far more contentious item on Lord Carrington's agenda: the transition period leading to a new constitution and state.

After agreeing to the agenda last week, Bishop Muzorewa has made several statements to the effect that he came to London to discuss a constitution and nothing else.



Rescuers search the rubble of a house in San Marco for possible earthquake survivors.

5 Killed as Quake Hits Central Italy

NORCIA, Italy, Sept. 20 (UPI) — The most intense earthquake to strike Italy in three years moved along the Italian peninsula last night from north of Rome to Naples, killing at least five persons and sending thousands fleeing into the streets.

Hundreds of aftershocks shook central Italy into the early morning hours today and rescue crews picked through the rubble of collapsed houses in search of more possible victims.

Police said that at least five persons were known dead, three in the village of San Marco and two more in the village of Chivasso di Cassia, both near the Umbrian hilltop town of Norcia, 75 miles northeast of Rome.

Scores more suffered minor injuries when their homes collapsed.

Scientists at the Monteporzio Geophysical Observatory near Rome said that the earthquake measured 6.0 on the Mercalli scale of intensity and was followed by a series of 300 smaller aftershocks. In Golden, Colo., the U.S. Geological Survey measured the tremor at 5.8 on the Richter scale.

It was the strongest tremor since a May 6, 1976 earthquake killed 1,000 persons in the Friuli region north of Venice.

Scientists said the tremors, which began at 11:30 p.m. yesterday, were centered near Norcia in the Apennine mountain range that runs the length of the Italian peninsula.

Thousands of residents of the hill towns in the Umbria region ran from their homes in panic last night to avoid falling debris and most of them spent the night in nearby fields, police said.

The tremor was felt by residents of Rome, 50 miles to the south of the epicenter.

Police in Naples, 138 miles south of the main quake area, said that tremors in the city shattered some windows, knocked many residents out of their beds and sent hundreds fleeing for safety in automobiles.

Officials here said that more than two dozen homes in the city of 10,000 residents, were destroyed and that more than half the houses suffered major cracks in supporting walls.

Among the towns affected was Spoleto, the medieval art center where an international festival is held each summer. Officials said that no major damage was reported in the town but many residents were camping out on nearby hillsides just in case.

U.S. Warns Against Intervention

Russian Alert Cited on Afghan Border

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Sept. 20 — Soviet military units were reported to be active near the Russian border with troubled Afghanistan.

A statement issued by the Soviet paratroopers on a "modified alert" on the border with Afghanistan. The State Department said Soviet troops have been active near the border.

The United States has "not increased activity among some Soviet units north of the Afghan-Soviet border," spokesman Carter said. "We are unable to confirm the nature or purpose of this activity, but we are continuing to monitor the situation carefully."

"I would like to reiterate that the United States is opposed to any intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs," he said. "Our concern about the security and stability of the region in which Afghanistan falls is a matter of long-standing public position. That policy is not new."

Hafizullah Amin, Afghanistan's new Marxist president, has meanwhile replaced four provincial governors and renewed an amnesty offer to the 193,000 Afghans who have fled to Pakistan amid the Moslem rebellion in their homeland, according to accounts coming out of the country today.

A Moslem rebel leader in Peshawar, Pakistan, rejected Mr. Amin's amnesty offer, calling it a "trick." A statement issued by rebel leader Muhammad Yunus Khalis said: "The fact is that as soon as Amin solidifies his position as president, he will start implementing his Soviet masters' plan to make the entire country Communist."

Mr. Amin has received congratulations from the governments of Pakistan, West Germany and Czechoslovakia, Kabul radio reported.

In his amnesty speech to Pathan tribesmen earlier in the week, Mr. Amin emphasized the importance of Islam, which remains the state religion of Afghanistan. "We respect Islam and respect mullahs whose activities are confined to mosques and teaching of religion, and who support our revolution," he said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Head of State During 1968 Soviet Invasion

President Svoboda Dies in Prague

PRAGUE, Sept. 20 (AP) — Czechoslovak President Ludvik Svoboda, chief of state during Soviet-led invasion of his country, died today, the Prague radio said. The news agency CTK said he died of a "sudden cardiac arrest."

He had been in the state hospital in Prague, a high treat high state official.

President Gustav Husak, 68, died of a heart attack today, the radio said. Mr. Svoboda, a hero of the 1968 invasion, died after a long illness.



Ludvik Svoboda

At the start of talks in the Kremlin, Mr. Svoboda insisted that the United States and three of his top lieutenants, including Premier Oldrich Cernik, be released from custody and allowed to join the talks. The Russians gave in. Mr. Svoboda returned to Prague and was allowed to keep the party leadership for eight more months before being ousted with most of his followers.

In the subsequent period of normalization, Mr. Svoboda identified himself closely with the Soviet-backed Husak government.

The son of a devout Roman Catholic farmer, Mr. Svoboda was born November 25, 1905, in Hrozna, Moravia. During World War I, he defected from the Austro-Hungarian Imperial Army and became an officer in the Czechoslovak Legion that was formed in Russia.

After the armistice, he joined the new Czechoslovak Army. When the Nazis invaded Czechoslovakia in 1939, he went to Poland and then to the Soviet Union, becoming commanding general of the Czechoslovak Army unit that fought alongside the Red Army against the Germans in Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Svoboda was highly decorated by the Russians and was given the title Hero of the Soviet Union. He became minister of defense in the predominantly non-Communist postwar government of President Eduard Benes.

In that position, he played a key role in the 1948 Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia. He refused to engage the army in the power struggle. Confining his troops to barracks, he sealed the fate of the Benes government.

Cambodia Wins Support in UN

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 20 — Cambodia's bid to gain support yesterday to have its government recognized by the United Nations General Assembly in a vote on the issue of its recognition.

A nine-nation coalition of the assembly voted 5-2 to recommend that the ousted government, which China retains, be recognized by the United Nations. The United States and 11 other nations voted against the recommendation.

Over Soviet objections, the assembly voted 12-0 to support the ousted government, which China retains. The United States and 11 other nations voted against the recommendation.

The assembly's decision was a significant victory for the ousted government, which has been fighting for recognition since its overthrow in 1975.

The credentials of the Pol Pot delegation were accepted.

The United States, China, Belgium, Pakistan, Senegal and Ecuador backed the Chinese proposal, with the Soviet Union, Panama and the Congo in opposition.

Charges by Zhou

Mr. Zhou charged that as many as 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers may still be in Cambodia. U.S. delegate Robert Rosenstock said that the United States makes no excuses for the Pol Pot government, which has been widely accused of being responsible for the deaths of 3 million Cambodians, but he said the issue before the committee was the credentials of the Pol Pot delegation.

Soviet Ambassador Oleg Troyanovsky said that they had more than purely formal responsibility in the matter. He recalled that in 1974 the credentials committee barred a South African delegation, even though its credentials were the same as in previous years.

The South Africans have returned.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

BULLETIN

NDJAMENA, Chad, Sept. 20 (Reuters) — The Chad News Agency reported late tonight that Central African Emperor Bokassa I has been overthrown and that a former president has proclaimed a government of national salvation.

The agency said that its correspondent in Bangui had reported that former President David Dacko announced the fall of the emperor and called on the country to unite in rebuilding the nation.

Ambiguity Dogs Irish-British Links

By William Borders

DUBLIN, Sept. 20 (NYT) — When President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania came here the other day on a state visit, one of the first places he was taken was Dublin's Garden of Remembrance, a tranquil little park not far from the center of town, dedicated to those who gave their lives in the cause of Irish freedom.

In a solemn ceremony, President Nyerere, a leader of the African independence movement, left a wreath of pink carnations and blue orchids. Later, Premier Jack Lynch told him that "we share a common historical experience of colonial rule."

The fact that the garden and the many other monuments recalling Ireland's long and violent struggle against the British are still important stops for official visitors here reflects a basic ambiguity about this country's relationship with Britain. These days, as the two countries discuss what to do about the latest surge of Irish Republican Army terrorism, that ambiguity is crucial to the diplomatic strain between them.

A central question, as expressed bitterly by a British diplomat, is "Can the Irish government really be expected to crack down hard on the terrorists when it and they share the common goal of Irish reunification?"

Condemned by Dublin

Here in Dublin, the government vigorously condemns such terrorist attacks as the murders of Earl Mountbatten of Burma and two relatives on Aug. 27. It insists that it is doing all it can to defeat the IRA terrorists, whose activities here are illegal.

The terrorists see the ambiguity and take advantage of it. At the Dublin office of Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA's Provisional wing, spokesman Sean O'Bradaigh said: "It is a revolutionary maxim that you exploit the contradiction. That's what we are doing. They [the government] claim to represent the whole country, and yet they collaborate with the

British, who are forcibly occupying part of it. We will not permit them to have it both ways."

The kind of domestic political pressures that hamper the anti-terrorist effort on this side of the border were illustrated just a few days ago when Sile De Valera, a granddaughter of Eamon De Valera, the late nationalist leader and president, sternly warned the government not "to succumb to British pressure, which serves only to further divide our people."

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"The idea of 'one Ireland' is deeply rooted . . . as reflected in maps that ignore the border . . ."

called on him "to demonstrate his republicanism."

"Partition is the root of the present troubles in the north," she said, expressing a sentiment that is shared by many in Ireland. "It must be pointed out to the British in an unambiguous manner that they were the cause of partition, and that we at no time would wish to cooperate in any scheme of theirs which would attempt to keep the border in existence."

The idea of "one Ireland" is deeply rooted in the national consciousness, as reflected in maps that ignore the border, in postcards and souvenir ashtrays that depict the island as a single country, and in the Irish Constitution itself, which declares, "The national territory consists of the whole island of Ireland."

As Mr. Lynch said in London this month after conferring with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on the day of Lord Mountbatten's

Fresh Crisis Seen

Dollar Drops Sharply, Gold Hits Record \$386

PARIS, Sept. 20 (HTT) — The dollar tumbled on European and Tokyo money markets today as some dealers predicted a renewed crisis of confidence in the U.S. currency.

Meanwhile, gold prices — after falling yesterday — recovered sharply, closing at record highs of \$386 an ounce in London and, after surging more than \$11, closed at \$381.50 in Zurich.

Dealers in London said a combination of the dollar's unexpected fall and bullion operators' doubts on the resolve of central banks to support the U.S. currency spurred the speculative demand for gold.

Elsewhere, European dealers said the dollar's decline was affected by widespread feeling that current U.S. interest rates were not sufficient to fight inflation and also prop up the dollar.

"The dollar is in trouble again, and it seems the rising interest rates have not been sufficient to prop it up," a Tokyo trader said. He added, "When the Federal Reserve Board let the dollar slip against European currencies Wednesday, people became worried about having too many greenbacks on hand."

In Tokyo, the U.S. currency plunged more than a yen in heavy trading, closing at 219.95 yen, down from 223.55 yesterday.

Some European traders and market experts predicted that massive and immediate support for the dollar by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board would be necessary to prevent a further plunge of the dollar.

In West Germany, the Bundesbank announced it had bought up \$15.5 million to prop up the dollar when it dropped from 1.8073 late today to a late fixing of 1.7745 marks. It was first time the dollar dipped below 1.80 marks in 11 months and was the lowest value since shortly before President Carter announced a dollar-support package last Nov. 1.

A Frankfurt trader said central bank support was not a good means of restoring confidence in the dollar. "It makes the dollar look like a man held up on his feet only through injections," he said.

Although the dollar also hit a low for the year against the lira in Milan, the Bank of Italy did not support the U.S. currency despite significant selling pressure. "U.S. economic indicators signal the dollar should be lower than current rates," said a Milan dealer, adding "it is useless to support the currency. It can only help speculators."

In Zurich, the dollar was quoted in mid-afternoon at 1.5905 Swiss francs, down from 1.6240 late today, closing at 1.5830. In the Swiss parliament in Bern, a Social Democratic deputy asked the government whether Switzerland should continue to give strong aid to the dollar.

The giving pound also staged a modest recovery against the dollar, despite a series of work stoppages that have hurt the British economy, closing at 2.1620, up from last night's 2.1455.

Within an hour after London's

five major bullion houses fixed the price of gold at an all-time high of \$380 for the afternoon trading session, the price quickly climbed another \$6 in active trading, a level maintained until the close. Most dealers and trade experts said today that the market was still highly unstable and was showing no signs of settling down.

A survey by Reuters showed that

• Dow Jones average sets record high for year. Page 11.

some dealers still expect a temporary shakeout in the immediate future; others are reluctant to rule out a continued advance of prices, possibly to \$400 an ounce.

U.S. Won't Change Gold Sales

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (NYT) — Treasury Secretary William Miller said today that there were no plans to change the monthly auctions of 750,000 ounces of

gold from the Fort Knox stocks, which have been coming under increasing criticism as doing more harm than good.

Mr. Miller defined a steady-as-you-go policy on gold sales in remarks here at the National Conference of State Legislatures. He reiterated the Treasury position that gold was simply a commodity and that its skyrocketing price in world markets did not have ominous implications for the dollar.

"It doesn't take much to influence prices," he said, noting that the gold market was relatively small. Prices of oil and silver, he said, have risen as much as gold this year.

Against the background of frenetic gold market activity, a number of specialists are suggesting that the new supplies may have merely whetted the appetite for bullion. "The Treasury has created a market efficiency that didn't exist before by making supplies readily available," said James Sinclair, a bullion dealer in New York.

House Turns Down Budget Resolution

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (WP) — The House last night rejected the fiscal 1980 budget plan proposed by its Democratic leadership, apparently in protest over the measure's \$29.3-billion deficit.

The action, by a vote of 213 to 192, surprised the measure's floor managers, who had been confident that it would pass.

The House now must reopen consideration of the budget resolution to try to come up with a smaller overall deficit, a feat that may prove difficult amid conflicting pressures for increased spending.

Rep. Robert Giannino, D-Conn., chairman of the House Budget Committee, said he was not sure when he would seek to bring the measure to the floor again. "It beats me," he said. "I'm just going to sit on it for a while and let them stew."

It was the second time during the course of the five-year-old budget process that the House has rejected such a resolution. The first was in

the spring of 1977, also over the deficit issue. The budget resolution traditionally has caused close votes in the House, as members seek to use the initial roll as a protest against high spending.

The Senate yesterday approved a budget plan that calls for a deficit of \$31.6 billion and a full 3-percent increase in defense spending over what is needed to keep pace with inflation.

The House vote was surprising because Democratic leaders had expected they could win approval of the resolution as long as they held the deficit below \$30 billion.

Congress had proposed a \$23-billion deficit in initial spending targets set last spring, but the House and Senate budget committees were forced to increase that because of inflation and higher unemployment payments.

The resolution's defeat in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Will Assist Uganda, Young Reassures Binaisa

ENTEBBE, Uganda, Sept. 20 — Andrew Young, outgoing U.S. ambassador in the United Nations, has promised U.S. aid to help Uganda rebuild its economy after eight years under dictator Idi Amin, who was overthrown in April.

Mr. Young dramatized U.S. backing for the new government of President Godfrey Binaisa by mak-

ing an unscheduled visit to Uganda yesterday on his 17-day African tour, despite concern over security conditions here. Tanzanian troops carrying AK-47 automatic rifles patrolled outside the statehouse while Mr. Young paid a two-hour call on Mr. Binaisa.

"Since the liberation movement has established a government we can respect, I'm sure as a result of this visit we will be doing everything we can to support the people of Uganda in re-establishing this great nation," Mr. Young told Mr. Binaisa. The American said Uganda needed diplomatic support as well as money to recover its prosperity, which is based largely on coffee and cotton.

Earlier, Mr. Binaisa had said Uganda needed at least \$10 million in immediate aid and "a lot more than that" in the long term.

The Ugandan, who recalled that the economy was devastated during

• A former Uganda official accuses Tanzanian troops of torture. Page 5.

Marshal Amin's rule, clearly was delighted by Mr. Young's statement. "I'd like to have about a billion dollars," Mr. Binaisa said with a grin. After the laughter ended, he added in a serious tone that he expected a great deal of help from the United States.

Uganda's economy is virtually paralyzed because Marshal Amin neglected road repairs and purchase of spare parts and seed. Mr. Binaisa told reporters. As a result, paved roads are full of potholes, unpaved roads are almost impassable, schools are short of equipment, and farmers even lack hoes to weed the coffee crop.

The devastation which Mr. Binaisa described contrasted with the sun-splashed scene on the neatly landscaped grounds where Mr. Young was received like visiting royalty.

American observers said that violence has been confined mainly to Kampala, the capital 21 miles from Entebbe, after the 8 p.m. curfew. Revenge killings and robberies have been frequent since Marshal Amin's overthrow in April, U.S. officials said.

© Los Angeles Times

Ruling on Prices

**ms, Consumer Groups
ish on U.S. Natural Gas**

By J.P. Smith

INGTON, Sept. 20 (WP) — Weeks ago the Federal Energy Commission quietly handed down a ruling that would allow prices ranging from 10 to 60 percent of the cost of the gas itself. The ruling was immediately appealed by a variety of groups, including the public service companies of Minnesota and the utilities that supply gas to Baltimore, Washington and Brooklyn, N.Y. The major oil companies, including Exxon, Mobil, Texaco and several others — also filed motions with the federal court in New Orleans to overturn the commission's decision.

Count of money at stake is \$1.5 billion. As much as 60 percent reduction of some of the companies would be allowed, said in its filing. Dollars in potential revenue would be lost if the commission's ruling is upheld.

Months of Lobbying
The commission's final decision more than six months of not only by the oil companies but also by the Energy Department. It is whether in passing last year's Natural Gas Price Deregulation Act, Congress freed from old — and old price levels — was already flowing in. The commission's decision is to be implemented in 1980. The commission's decision is to be implemented in 1980.

gress become such a success when it deregulated? The producers say yes, but the consumers say no. The deregulation, though it goes so far as to allow the gas to be sold at market prices, it also allows the gas to be sold at market prices.

**ators Put Off to 1980
ft Registration Effort**

By George C. Wilson

INGTON, Sept. 20 (WP) — The push for legislation to require men to register with boards have called off a until next year, Sen. D-Ga. said last night. The bill would require men to register with boards have called off a until next year, Sen. D-Ga. said last night.

**WW II Fliers, Plane
Discovered in Alps**
CHAMBERY, France, Sept. 20 (UPI) — A mountain climber yesterday found on an Alpine glacier the remains of two fliers and the shattered remains of a U.S. warplane dating back to World War II.

Not Needed Now
The discovery was made on a 9,240-foot peak above the Alpine town of Bourg-St. Maurice, police said. Early estimates were that the plane crashed in the area late in 1944 or early 1945.



As air tanker makes a water drop on a section of the 15,000-acre fire near Ojai in Ventura County as planes and helicopters aided more than 600 firemen working to control the blaze.

90,000 Acres Burning in California

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Venezuela to Curtail Oil Output, Exports

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**Hanoi to Permit
A U.S. Couple to
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**Start Campaign,
Carter Is Urged**

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Diplomatic Recall

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On Controversial H-Bomb Articles

U.S. Scientists Said Suspected in Leaks

By Charles Babcock and Thomas O'Toole

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Despite U.S. Pressure for Restraint

Weizman: Israel Free to Raid Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Sept. 20 (UPI) — Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said today that despite U.S. calls for restraint in Lebanon, Israel retains its freedom to conduct raids there.

Returning from more than a week of talks in the United States, Mr. Weizman commented on reports that he had pledged to consult with Washington before using U.S. weapons in strikes on Palestinian camps in Lebanon. He said he felt just as free to order Israeli raids now as he did before his trip.

Mr. Weizman was asked at Ben-Gurion Airport whether he would advise retaliatory strikes after a ter-

rorist bomb in Jerusalem killed one person and wounded 51 yesterday.

He refused to give a direct answer, but said, "If anyone thinks we are going to live happily ever, they are wrong."

U.S. officials had made clear in meetings with Mr. Weizman that the United States opposes Israeli pre-emptive strikes on Palestinian bases in Lebanon.

Mr. Weizman told reporters that Israel would "compare notes" with the United States about the strikes, but that it would not necessarily agree with any U.S. advice.

He said Washington had provided Israel with \$8 billion worth of

weaponry since the 1973 October War with Egypt and that, "If anyone thinks the United States is not interested in at least inquiring how this equipment is used, they don't know how the world is run."

At a news conference yesterday, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said, "Israel is taking only such actions which we think would prevent terrorism against Israel."

He said Israel is faced with the choice of doing nothing and waiting for terrorist raids or launching pre-emptive attacks against suspected Palestine Liberation Organization targets.

"We take the second course — even if there are some risks to that like injuring or causing some casualties to civilians who are living near the targets," he said.

Mr. Dayan said that when Israel knows for certain the PLO is preparing an attack or sending a group over the border to attack Israelis, we don't want to wait until they come and kill our civilians."

Dogfight Reported

DAMASCUS, Sept. 20 (UPI) — Syrian planes battled Israeli jets in Lebanese skies yesterday, a Syrian military spokesman said today.

It was the first such dogfight over Lebanon since June 26. The spokesman did not say if any Israeli planes were shot down. He claimed all Syrian planes returned to base safely.

In Tel Aviv, military sources refused to confirm or deny the report.

The spokesman said Syrian fighters intercepted the Israeli planes after they violated Lebanese airspace yesterday afternoon. Opening fire on them, the Syrian planes "forced them to flee toward occupied territories [Israel]," he said.

Congress Approval Sought

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today said the administration would seek congressional approval of U.S. participation in a Middle East interim force to supervise the Israeli transfer of the Sinai to Egypt.

The interim unit that would replace the defunct United Nations Emergency Force would involve about 200 U.S. civilian technicians now attached to the Sinai mission.



REVIVING STONE — Angela Hull, 26, works on the hair of one of the figures that are above the north transit door of Westminster Abbey in London. The figures are part of restoration work that is being carried out on the building.

U.S. Files Show 56 Cases Of Cracked Tails in DC-9s

By Robert L. Jackson

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 20 — At least 56 instances of cracked bulkheads in the tail assemblies of DC-9 airliners have been reported by U.S. airlines during the last five years, according to reports on file at the Federal Aviation Administration's records center here.

The cracks, which authorities say could lead to sudden losses of cabin pressure such as that experienced when the tail cone on an Air Canada DC-9 fell off Monday shortly after the plane left Boston for Nova Scotia, were found and repaired during periodic inspections, the reports show.

Twenty-three of the 56 instances have occurred since January, which leads some experts here to believe that bulkheads are more subject to cracking as the planes age. DC-9s

first entered airline service in 1965. The DC-9 is a smaller and older aircraft of McDonnell Douglas Corp., which also manufactures the wide body DC-10 airliners that were grounded for five weeks this summer after an American Airlines DC-10 crashed May 25 in Chicago, killing 273 persons.

More than 350 of the DC-9s are in domestic U.S. service. They have been considered among the safest planes made. A McDonnell Douglas spokesman said that the company "has been aware of the cracks being found in the aft bulkhead and has suggested inspection procedures [to airlines] and modifications to be made as recently as last June."

Asked why there were a large number of reported cracks this year, the spokesman said, "I wouldn't want to guess on that."

The history of the DC-9 bulkhead flaws, which are detailed in records here, supports yesterday's action by the FAA in ordering stepped-up inspections of the tail assemblies.

The bulkhead in question is a large reinforced aluminum shield that looks like a saucer standing on end. It includes a rear door for emergency evacuation and for routine servicing of the aircraft.

Known technically as the aft pressure bulkhead, it separates the pressurized passenger cabin from the tail cone. The aft pressure bulkhead, which expands and contracts from cabin pressure whenever an aircraft takes off and lands, is normally X-rayed after every 4,000 hours of flight, authorities said.

A sudden cracking or pressure leak in the bulkhead can cause a blowout of the tail section, leaving a gaping hole in the rear of the plane and creating a vacuum effect, authorities said.

The Air Canada incident was the first of this type. However, FAA reports show that seven times in the last five years, a DC-9 tail cone has ripped loose on landing.

The cone, which is 10 to 12 feet long and forms the streamlined rear part of the fuselage, is designed to come off for emergency evacuation of passengers through the rear bulkhead door.

© Los Angeles Times

Ecevit Rule Hit By Loss of 2 In Parliament

ANKARA, Sept. 20 (AP) — One of the deputy premiers in the government of leftist Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit resigned today, maintaining the nation's severe political and economic crisis could not be solved by the present government.

The defection of Faruk Sukran, the single assembly member from the tiny Democratic Party, was damaging to Mr. Ecevit's tottering government. Another seat was lost to the government in the assembly today with the death in a traffic accident of a deputy from Mr. Ecevit's Republican Peoples Party, Durmus Ali Calik.

Consequently, the Republicans went down to 208 seats in the 450-seat assembly of the bicameral parliament. The government's overall support, with independents, was reduced to 220 against 223 of the opposition bloc led by Justice Party leader Suleiman Demirel.

Of the seven empty seats in the assembly, five will be contested in October by-elections.

Political analysts said that with possible support from Mr. Sukran in the critical province of Konya, Mr. Demirel now stands likely to win four of the five seats, which would give him sufficient strength to bring down the government in a parliamentary vote of confidence after the elections.

5 Die in U.S. Air Crash

MERCED, Calif., Sept. 20 (UPI) — A U.S. Air Force KC-135 tanker airplane crashed and burst into flames while practicing touch and go landings at Castle Air Force Base, killing four officers and a master sergeant. The crash occurred as the plane was practicing the maneuver, in which the pilot lands and then takes off without stopping. Two men survived.

Backs Strong Oil Windfall Tax

Kennedy: Stiffer Wage-Price Guidelines

By T.R. Reid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., responding to the flood of press inquiries about his presidential plans, set forth yesterday some economic steps President Carter could take that might forestall a Kennedy candidacy.

The senator told a committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association that he would like to see more forceful implementation of wage-price guidelines and a windfall profits tax that would "really tax" the oil companies.

Sen. Kennedy said that a general tax cut probably will be necessary within the next year to counter an economic downturn, but he said it is still too soon to decide for certain.

Senators from both parties offer the White House economic advice almost every day, but Sen. Kennedy's suggestions carry particular clout because Mr. Carter could lose his party's backing if he ignores them.

Sen. Kennedy has said that he might challenge Mr. Carter for the Democratic presidential nomination next year unless the president takes action to deal with inflation and recession. If Sen. Kennedy does run, current polls indicate that he would be likely to win the nomination.

Optimistic

Mr. Carter insists that he will win the Democratic nomination whether Sen. Kennedy runs or not. But Sen. Kennedy expressed optimism about his chances yesterday, telling the publishers, "If I were to be a candidate, I would expect to win."

The senator said it would be unreasonable to expect the economy to turn around by the beginning of 1980 but that by then "one could reasonably expect to see that steps are going to be taken which are going to meet both the short and long-term needs of our economy."

The step that Sen. Kennedy talked about most was a stiffening of White House enforcement of wage-price guidelines. "I think there is very substantial confusion," he said, "in the minds both of workers and the business community of this country about how serious the administration really is about this program."

"I don't think there was any confusion about voluntary guidelines in the early 60s or the middle part of the 60s," Sen. Kennedy said, referring to a set of wage-price guidelines established by his late brother, John, and carried on by Lyndon Johnson. "It was very clear among workers and the business

community that the guidelines would be applied."

The Carter administration promulgated voluntary wage-price guidelines earlier this year but has remained silent about some recent labor settlements that clearly exceeded them.

Another criterion that will influence his decision, Sen. Kennedy said, is "Where are we going to end up in terms of windfall profits? Are we going to really tax? And what's going to be the attitude?"

Sen. Kennedy said he will also judge Mr. Carter's actions on energy policy, testing the impact the president's proposals for dealing with energy shortages will have on inflation. His own view, Sen. Kennedy said, is that tougher energy conservation requirements would be cheaper and more effective than a major effort to develop synthetic fuels. The Carter administration has made an ambitious \$88-billion synthetic fuels program the centerpiece of its latest energy plan, although it has agreed to go along with a less expensive initial effort.

Finally, Sen. Kennedy said, he will watch closely the steps Mr. Carter takes to balance anti-inflationary measures against anti-recession moves. A tax cut, which would serve to counter a recession but could be inflationary, is one of the tools Mr. Carter might use. Mr. Carter has not taken a position on a tax cut and has forbidden his economic advisers to discuss the matter publicly.

Mr. Kennedy's remarks demonstrated again that there is not much difference between him and the

president on many issues. Sen. Kennedy supported Mr. Carter's actions on the defense budget and pending strategic arms limits treaty, and he said he was sympathetic to the administration's current controversy over U.S. troops in Cuba.

Secret Service Protection

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI) — Sen. Kennedy is considering a suggestion by the White House that he ask for Secret Service protection because of the increased danger created by his status as a potential presidential candidate, the Los Angeles Times has learned.

The suggestion grew out of a meeting yesterday between a Kennedy aide and a White House official to discuss security precautions for the senator, whose political career has been hampered by the specter of assassination, leading to some close calls in the past.

The White House official said he would ask for Secret Service protection and said that he believed president would grant it. A spokesman for Sen. Kennedy said he would certainly accept Secret Service protection if it were offered but that he did not know what the senator would ask for if it were not offered.

Sen. Kennedy's own staff has already increased security precautions since his decision to continue for the presidency, so said.

Hectic Itinerary Awaits Pope on 7-Day U.S. Visit

By Christopher Dickey

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI) — Among the many who have been hoping that Pope John Paul II would pay them some special attention on his October tour across half of the United States has been Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. Writing "on behalf of my family" on Aug. 14, Sen. Kennedy invited the pontiff to the nearly completed John F. Kennedy Library in Boston.

The Vatican's detailed itinerary for the pope, as released this week, does not take him to the Kennedy Library. Sen. Kennedy's office said there was disappointment, "but also understanding" of the decision.

The schedule, which is extremely tight, takes the pope from big cities to a tiny rural village, and from slums to the splendor of the Federal Mall in Washington. The hectic traveling and mass welcomes will reach a crescendo on Sunday, Oct. 7, when the pope stands on a stage in front of the Smithsonian Castle here, to celebrate Mass for as many as 1 million people.

The itinerary does not take the pope to visit any of the scores of "typical American families" who have invited him into their homes. Nor does it take him to Cleveland. A spokesman for Sen. Howard Meitzenbaum, D-Ohio, said he still hopes the pope might sandwich the city into his itinerary while flying from Chicago to Washington.

First Lady

The pope will definitely not be visiting Pulaski County, Va., to honor the Polish hero of the American Revolution, Casimir Pulaski. Or Maryland, where the roots of Anglo-American Catholicism run deepest.

According to the Vatican itinerary and to church officials, Pope John Paul II will arrive in the United States at 3 p.m. on Oct. 1 at Boston's Logan airport, where he will be greeted by first lady Rosalynn Carter. That afternoon he is to ride in a motorcade through the city of Boston to the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, and celebrate Mass for several hundred thousand people on the Boston Common before retiring for the night.

At 8 a.m. on Oct. 2, the pope leaves Boston for New York. UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will greet him at LaGuardia Airport, and they will go by motorcade

to the United Nations, where the pope will address the General Assembly at noon. He will spend 10 of the rest of the day at the UN, then visit St. Patrick's cathedral in the evening and go to a mass at Yankee Stadium.

The next morning he will go to St. Patrick's, go to Madison Square Garden for a meeting with people, deliver a major address on freedom, democracy and religion in Battery Park, and then through Brooklyn to Shea Stadium in Queens before leaving for Philadelphia.

By 2 p.m. on Oct. 3, the pope is to land in Philadelphia, where he will pray and then eat lunch at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul. In the late afternoon, he is scheduled to celebrate another Mass for a big crowd at Philadelphia's Logan Circle. After dinner at cardinal's residence, he will visit St. Charles Seminary.

The next day, Oct. 4, the pope will visit the grave of St. John Vianney and a Ukrainian cathedral in Philadelphia, celebrate Mass for 2,000 seminarians, and leave before noon.

When he arrives in Des Moines 1 p.m., he will first go by heliport to a small parish church. A spokesman said this would probably be St. Patrick's, in Irish St. Des Moines, Iowa, which can be reached by car only after traveling several miles on dirt roads. There he will pray with the parish's faithful and meet them on the church steps. He will then go by helicopter to Living History Farms for the celebration of another Mass, then, for Chicago, to arrive there p.m.

The day will not end for the pope until after a motorcade to Holy Name Cathedral an evening address to religious leaders at St. Peter's church in downtown Chicago, for the feast of Francis.

Chicago Symphony

On Oct. 5 in Chicago, the pope will visit a Catholic development project for the poor, celebrate a Mass, meet with the Ames bishops, then celebrate with 1 and visiting foreign bishops at 1 before a throng in Grant Park. After dinner he will return to the hotel for a special concert by the Chicago Symphony.

He will leave Chicago for Washington at 8 a.m. on Oct. 6, arrive at 10:30 at Andrews Air Force Base in suburban Maryland, will take a helicopter to the refueling pool near the Lincoln Memorial, then go by motorcade to Matthew's Cathedral, where he will celebrate Mass at about 11 a.m. After lunch he will drive to the White House, where he and Pres. Carter will speak from a platform on the north lawn at 1:30 p.m.

A private reception, an hour meeting with the president, an Oval Office picture-taking session, before the pontiff is to speak at the south lawn for speeches at 3:45 p.m. He is to go to the Organization of American States at 4:35 p.m., then to apostolic delegate's residence for a diplomatic reception at 6:30. The morning of Oct. 7 will see the pope at the National Shrine of Immaculate Conception at a.m., where he will address several thousand religious sisters. At a.m. he will meet Catholic doctors and theologians at the Catholic University fieldhouse. At 10:30 will pray with American Protestants at the Trinity United chapel nearby.

The pope will return to the White House for a rest and a socially meeting with the president and first lady before going to the White House at 3 p.m. to celebrate Mass before a crowd expected to range from 500,000 to 1 million people. At 8 p.m. he will have left Andrews Air Force Base to return to Rome.

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Obituaries

Author Preston Jones, wrote 'A Texas Trilogy'

YORK, Sept. 20 (NYT) — Jones, 43, author of "A Trilogy," died yesterday after undergoing surgery for Mr. Jones was an actor, as playwright with Paul Baker's Theater Center.

Mr. Jones, who played the role of a Texas cowboy in a play, was a member of the New York City's "Theater Center," which was founded in 1963. He was a member of the "Theater Center," which was founded in 1963.

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House Approves, Rejects Its Increase in Pay

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (NYT) — The U.S. House of Representatives today rejected a 4.02 percent pay raise for its members, a move that is not final, however, because the House must still approve it by a two-thirds vote.

The House's action is not final, however, because the House must still approve it by a two-thirds vote.

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Tuan Ku Nasiruddin Shah

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Sept. 20 (AP) — The Sultan of Terengganu, Tuan Ku Nasiruddin Shah, 72, Malaysia's king from 1965 to 1970, died today at his palace in Kuala Terengganu, 180 miles northeast of Kuala Lumpur, the government announced. The cause of death was not given.

The ceremonial post of Malaysian king is determined in a secret ballot by the nine sultans of the Malay states and has a five-year term.

Waves of Derelicts Create Growing Crisis for China

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, Sept. 20 (WP) — One of the most unprecedented signs of China's new, uncertain social freedoms came today in the form of thousands of derelicts camping out on Peking streets — has suddenly become the focus of intense government attention.

The People's Daily announced this week that more than 1,000 officials here had been detailed to take up the derelicts' grievances and get them quickly out of town. The government has also taken the unusual step of officially endorsing most of their complaints against local officials.

She and others whom the Chinese call petitioners said that although the official press announcements had given them some hope, the lack of immediate government action had persuaded them to demonstrate at the city government's main door rather than go to the petitioners' entrance they are supposed to use.

In the last year of Peking's alternate loosening and tightening of social restraints, more liberal policies have tended to generate more public demonstrations and more government unease and debate.

The People's Daily quoted a statement by Chairman Hua Guofeng last January that "the majority of the petitioners are good men."

But the paper added that "those who make trouble to promote their personal interests or intentionally disrupt the social order, should be brought to justice."

Longtime residents here estimate that thousands of people are here without permanent residence, many of them former residents of the capital who were forced to leave during the Cultural Revolution.

"I keep alive by begging," said Zhang Yulu, 23. He said his family was forced to leave Peking in the 1960s because his grandfather had been a rich peasant, then considered a bad class label. Such labels were removed several months ago, but no officials will listen to my case," Mr. Zhang said.

The Chinese government's new attention to the petitioners' complaints appears to have grown out of demonstrations organized by petitioners in front of the entrance to the top government official compound at Zhongnanhai in the center of Peking.

Police eventually coaxed the demonstrators to accept government promises of action. It was one of several recent examples of restraint by Chinese security officials, who were criticized for their actions during a riot here in April, 1976.

Peking authorities may also be anxious to have the city look its best as the National Day holiday on Oct. 1 approaches. Visitors arriving by train now see dozens of petitioners crowding the sidewalks trying to



Preston Jones

Ugandan Ex-Aide Accuses Tanzania Units of Torture

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, Sept. 20 — The former Ugandan minister of the interior says he has proof that Tanzanian soldiers in Uganda are torturing hundreds of his countrymen.

Andrew Kayiira, who fled to Nairobi two weeks ago in fear of his life, said in an interview that he has photographs of and accounts by victims, including his brother-in-law. Some victims were beaten with electric wires; the skin of others was pulled off with tweezers, he said.

Mr. Kayiira had called a press conference in Kampala, the Ugandan capital, to discuss human-rights violations. He learned that day that he was on a death list and fled across the border to Kenya, canceling the conference.

Two days before he left, Mr. Kayiira's pregnant wife, Betty, and their four children were arrested by Tanzanian troops and jailed at Luthi Barracks, apparently in retaliation for his criticism of the government.

Mrs. Kayiira and her children were released Monday and arrived in Nairobi. She said the Tanzanian colonel in charge of the barracks told her that her children would be killed within three days if her husband did not turn himself in.

She said she was never abused physically but had seen other "innocent people being beaten while they were interrogated about my husband's whereabouts. We were filled with anguish all the time, especially my children. My youngest child used to wet his trousers whenever these people were being beaten."

Mr. Kayiira, a supporter of ousted President Youssef Lule, ran afoul of the new government by accusing it of tribalism and incompetence and condemning the behavior of Tanzanian troops. The regime

accused him of distributing anti-government leaflets.

Mr. Lule, who was installed and removed by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, now lives in exile in London. Three of his cabinet ministers, including Mr. Kayiira, are in exile in Kenya.

Mr. Kayiira contends — and Western intelligence sources agree — that the political arrests, beatings and, in some cases, murders in Uganda during the last three months are not part of the Tanzanian government's policy. Rather they are carried out on the orders of individual ministers and Tanzanian military commanders.

The release of Mr. Kayiira's family came as a new wave of killings, some of them apparently political, swept through the Kampala suburbs. Unofficial sources said 22 persons had been killed this week by unknown assailants wearing military uniforms.

The victims included James Matovu, 35, nephew of the late kabaka (king) of the Buganda Kingdom in Uganda, and Enoch Olinga, spiritual head of Uganda's Bahai sect. Mr. Olinga's wife and three children also were murdered.

The former interior minister said that his house was attacked Aug. 7 by more than 100 Tanzanian troops. He was hiding elsewhere at the time but the soldiers arrested his brother-in-law and three friends. Each received 25 lashes with electric wire after every meal, Mr. Kayiira said, and the soldiers threatened to execute one of them each day until Mr. Kayiira surrendered.

Mr. Kayiira, who lived in exile in the United States during Idi Amin's presidency, bought their freedom from Tanzanian wardens for the equivalent of \$440, he said.

Los Angeles Times



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PHILIP MORRIS International

Pierre Goldman, Leftist Figure, Is Slain in Paris

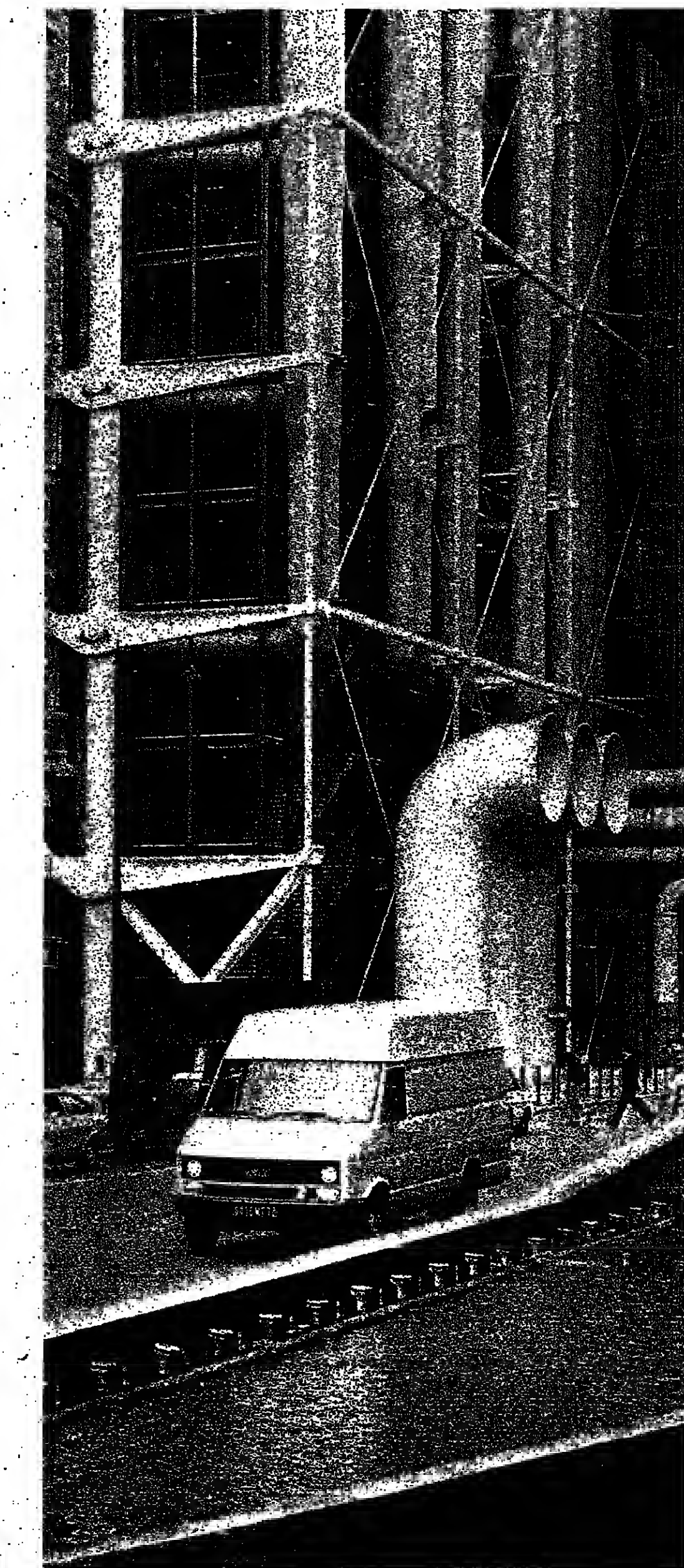
PARIS, Sept. 20 (IFT) — Gunmen claiming to be friends of the police today killed Pierre Goldman, a former leftist revolutionary whose 1974 trial for two hold-up murders was a cause celebre in France.

Police, who declined comment, began a hunt for three men who shot Mr. Goldman in broad daylight in the 13th arrondissement here. A caller to the French news agency accused the courts of "laxity" and said the gunmen were from a group called "Honor of the Police."

Mr. Goldman was active in revolutionary circles in Latin America and France before his arrest for armed robbery, which he admitted, and two 1969 murders, which he denied. Leading French intellectuals rallied to his support when he was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1974.

He earned two university degrees while behind bars, and wrote a popular book that he entitled "Obscure Reminiscences of a Polish Jew Born in France." The murder convictions were reversed on appeal in May, 1976. Mr. Goldman was freed on parole the following October as a reformed convict after serving half of a 12-year term for robbery.

Witnesses said the killers accosted Mr. Goldman as he was leaving a newspaper stand. A woman said: "They surrounded him and opened fire with their revolvers before he knew what was happening. I heard seven or eight shots."



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- yout to remember -
Woody Allen audition page 9W
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an of the Kurds page 9W
- lth clubs hit Paris page 10W

weekend

The Artist in Exile and His Impact on American Culture

by Donal Henahan

America is a nation of runaways. The history of the United States is largely an account of fast and bow successfully America's ran from other lands, and to a remarkable American culture today is still defined — perhaps even justified — by emigres, fugitives, political pariahs and When Bolshoi Ballet dancers Leonid and Galina Koslov defected this week — just weeks after Alexander Godunov — and into asylum, these young dancers were, sense, voting with their feet. They took in a long and distinguished line of ad scholars who have run to America in f the 20th century's most rapidly disap- commodity, personal freedom.

entury's grisly narrative of wars, fam- ocides, pogroms and other political and asters is probably not complete, which hat the history of escape and asylum e closed just yet. A chapter devoted to e people is being outlined at this very But even now, close though we are to heavens, we can begin to grasp what an impact the dispersal of talent has had e world's culture, and not that of the states in particular. It is not too much to American culture has been transformed fugitives. Consider, for a start, the sig- s of Enrico Fermi's decision in 1939 to the United States, where he was able to flects with Einstein and other atomic s.

significant area of United States culture : untouched or unchanged, and in cer- ls the word revolution may even be used ce music is an art that crosses borders is hardly any wonder that America in- ury has received a continuous flood of, or dissatisfied composers and per- A recent spurt from the Soviet Union us Mstislav Rostropovich and his wife Vishnevskaya, Vladimir Ashkenazy, diana and dozens of other emigres, and refocused attention on the phenom- more, later on, about this long and g story.

ent years the Soviet dance companies n especially generous, giving up Rudolf Natalia Makarova; Mikhail Baryshni- now Mr. Godunov and the Koslov's, sia's greatest and most appreciated gift- ties back to 1933, when George Balan- ne here after spending 10 years in En- left his homeland in 1924 to tour with v's troupe. There is no more plausible d date to the history of American clas- et than 1948, when he became artistic of the New York City Ballet. Of course- ury appreciates all the virtuoso dance- s can send, but it is the creative talent inchoe that we are always most in need ould like to see running our way.

movies, as in music, the refugees and runaways impress on by sheer weight ere, before any consideration is given to eez in shaking America's cultural ound- Hollywood has been heavily poun- ropan defectors almost from its begin- d, with the arrival of World War II, the oo exploded. Among the bigger names, the impact on film comedy made by the Eras Lubitsch, one of the early birds (1922). Or imagine Hollywood history



One of many gifted artists who escaped to America, Mikhail Baryshnikov dances with Patricia McBride of New York.

without the names of Fritz Lang, Max Ophuis, Jean Renoir, Otto Preminger, Rene Clair, Billy Wilder and Miles Forman. These are directors who have made a difference and whose work continues to stimulate American filmmakers. It is probably only worth a footnote, but Max Reinhardt, one of theater history's greatest stimulators, also passed through Hollywood, where he made "A Midsummer Night's Dream" with Mickey Rooney as Puck.

In political criticism, of course, the war years were embarrassingly rich, bringing us hordes of writers and thinkers (not necessarily the same, you know). But no any list of influential ref- ees, one would have to put the names of He- osh Arendt and Herbert Marcuse, both of whom left trails of thought that can easily be seen as important factors in shifting American opinion.

In literature, hard though it may be to be- lieve, there are names to know before Aleksan- der Solzhenitsyn's. Thomas Mann was men- tioned. Although most of his work was done before he went to the States in 1941, it was at his home in Pacific Palisades, Calif., that he wrote "Doctor Faustus," a novel that ranks with his greatest. Certainly musicians value it as the

most telling philosophical and psychological study ever written about one of their kind. Vladimir Nabokov, perhaps the ultimate emigre artist of our time, may be too distinctive and personal a writer to have a direct effect on other American writers, but what a gallery of charac- ters he has left us: Humbert Humbert, Professor Pnin, Kinbote — and Vladimir Nabokov.

The artist in exile is often a hard case. In Na- bokov we find, mixed with the derision for the barbarians from whose grasp he has escaped, a hopeless nostalgia for the unclaimable past and sometimes a half-suppressed anger directed at the country that adopted him. Exiles, of whatever sort, continue to inhabit in spirit the culture they escaped from — even if wholeheartedly trying to embrace the one they have es- caped to. That explains why Prokofiev, after his restless travels in Europe, Asia and America, eventually went home to Mother Russia and Papa Stalin. It also, perhaps, is why Isaac Bashevis Singer, a runaway who writes English well enough, continues to work in the dying tongue of Yiddish. Exiles usually end up as con- servatives, politically and socially, whatever their former tendencies. George Balanchine

idolizes President Eisenhower, and Henry Kis- inger's role model is Metetrach.

American painting and sculpture have been shaken up again and again by emigres and re- fugees, especially in the period after World War I when Arshile Gorky, Hans Hofmann, Alexan- der Archipenko, Elid Saarinen and Willem de Kooning were deserting from Europe. Among the results was the phenomenon known as Ab- stract Expressionism, which many regard as a typically American movement, but was in some ways a transplant. Paris kept its share of the runaways, of course, among them Wassily Kan- dinsky, Max Ernst and Alberto Giacometti, but France has a way of welcoming foreign artists and then turning them into devout francophiles, just as Germany, Austria and post-czarist Rus- sia have traditions of maltreatment, indifference and rejection.

The United States, with less history and less cultural capital to protect, has been child- like in its willingness to let the newly arrived artist have a free hand at molding American cul- ture. For that reason, while the proliferation of runaway artists in this century has to some ex- tent disrupted and reshaped virtually all of the

world's established societies, the United States will probably emerge as the most drastically and lastingly reconstituted. And, we must hope, as the most revitalized.

An oddity is the fact that there seems to have been a drying up of creative talent among the runaways in recent decades. Where once Amer- ica welcomed, perhaps too casually, such com- posers as Prokofiev, Rachmaninoff, Schoen- berg, Stravinsky and Bartok, now it is almost exclusively performing artists who come to the States. That this shift away from creative talent in the last half of the century is not only Amer- ica's problem but the entire Western world's may explain the change, though it does not lessen the seriousness of the situation.

In musical performance, however, there is scarcely an inch of ground that has not been importantly affected by the virtuosos whom the century's political tragedies deposited on Amer- ican soil. The Russian revolution, the World War I years and the financial upheavals that followed sent artists flying out of their native countries like so much chaff. Besides the com- posers already mentioned, early arrivals who settled in the States before World War II in- cluded such pivotal figures as Serge Koussevitzky, Leopold Auer, Ivan Galamian, Vladimir Horowitz, Jascha Heifetz, Nathan Milstein, Josef and Rosina Lhevinne, Gregor Piatigorsky and Arthur Rubinstein. However, in the 1930's and 1940's the influx became so great that it is bewildering even now. To name only a few of the conductors who came and revised American standards of orchestral performance: Arturo Toscanini, Bruno Walter, George Szell, Fritz Reiner, Otto Klemperer, Pierre Monteux, Josef Krips, Erich Leinsdorf, Arthur Rodzinski, Wil- liam Steinberg. When they speak of the golden age of conductors, most of those names are on the list, and America had them all in their prime.

The 30s and 40s yielded so many gifted artists that they were a drug on the market in the larger cities where most of them settled. So they fanned out across the American countryside, looking for whatever work a nation absorbed in depression or war could offer. Many found congenial places, settled down and began to rebuild lives and careers in strange surroundings.

There was a time when every small town in America seemed to have its refugee piano or violin teacher, its conductor who had allegedly studied with Mahler or Toscanini or Richard Strauss, its Russian or pseudo-Russian ballet teacher. Conductors and orchestra musicians were so plentiful, in fact, and audieces so hard to come by, that the newcomers began to pros- elyze for culture and, eventually, for the build- ing of cultural centers in towns that had more pickup trucks than people.

It can be argued that the astonishing number of orchestras, large, medium and small, in Amer- ica today derives directly from the pressures put on us by former Berliners, Viennese and Smit- garters, homesick for the sound of symphonic music.

Even some of the larger cities profited artisti- cally. Conductors of major reputation took on orchestras in places they might have looked down on in better times, and gratefully led them in "seasons" that lasted as little as a couple of weeks. Even in the 50s, great American orches- tras played no more than 28 or 30 weeks a year; now the 52-week season is considered a nation- wide imperative. So, in the 40s and 50s we find a

Pierre Monteux at the head of the San Francis- co Symphony, Otto Klemperer at the Los Ange- les Symphony, Fritz Reiner in Cincinnati, Pitts- burgh and Chicago, George Szell in Cleveland, Erich Leinsdorf in Rochester, and most of them in the pit at the Metropolitan Opera, as well.

Most significantly, there was Toscanini, who changed the art and craft of conducting in America almost beyond recognition. As a re- sult of his stay, a generation of conductors grew up with a radically different approach to their profession. Whether or not it was always exactly true, Toscanini was idealized as the selfless prophet who valued fidelity to the composer's intentions, as printed in the score, above all mu- sical virtues.

Scrupulously accurate musicianship, which had not been thought all that necessary in the past, became a shibboleth and the day of the dilettante came to an end in cities and towns all across America. Later on, of course, many young Toscanini worshippers realized that more than a literal reproduction of the printed notes was desirable. Some of them began to read other printed material — poetry, history, fiction — in an effort to become cultivated artists as well as good score readers. Sometimes, to be sure, it was too late, but that was hardly Toscanini's fault. He had one educational job superbly.

Arnold Schoenberg's decision to run to the United States in 1933 left a deep mark on America's music, particularly in the universities where his systematic treatment of 12-tone tech- niques was greeted most enthusiastically. Music had never been accorded much respect in Amer- ican universities, being regarded by educators as one of the mystical arts, like phrenology or soci- ology. Schoenberg's emphasis on pitch sequences and mathematical analyses gave mu- sic precisely the aura of science that was needed to make it respectable.

Early on, other emigre composers seemed to have the edge in esteem. Kurt Weill had his Broadway and Hollywood successes, Erich Korngold was Hollywood's old master, and Rachmaninoff was the people's choice. Bartok, ill and depressed, managed as a refugee resident of New York to compose his Concerto for Or- chestra, a sonata for solo violin, most of a viola concerto and most of a piano concerto before he died in the States, but somehow his work did not catch the ear of the keen auditors who were listening for the American music of the future. Paul Hindemith, teaching at Yale for the dura- tion of the war, had considerably more success in that respect. A confident composer and strong-minded pedagogue, he sent out many young students to spread the word about his music and his methods.

Musical education in America, however, un- dergoing a major facilitating thanks to the arrival of many renowned European teachers. Stand- ards of performance shot up. Fritz Reiner taught his remarkably economical and remark- ably effective baton technique to youngsters such as Leonard Bernstein at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia. The economical part didn't always take, of course. Leopold Auer, the already legendary Hungarian who had produced such pupils in Russia as Heifetz, Milstein and Efrem Zimbalist, came to Curtis after the Rus- sian revolution and taught there until his death in 1930. (Zimbalist, who himself had left Russia in 1911, became director in 1941 of the Philadel- phia school, which had been founded by his

(Continued on Page 10W)

The Art of Eating Alone

by Lynn Payer

Eating alone in Europe need not be a drag. In fact, it can be a way to meet people just as they are at their happiest and most enjoy- ing the dinner hour. In eight years of al- so eating in just about every coun- try, I have discussed Lina dler with an Italian actor, public trans- portation with a director, Catalan culture Barcelona couple and salmon migrations e president of the French Academy of s — all over the food.

only person I can remember meeting in rk while I was eating alone was a movie r whose greatest success was "The Sex Robinson."

rick of meeting interesting people in Eu- ropean restaurants is knowing your logic: e, European restaurants, even the good ones, are tables. This gives even the shyest an excuse to ask you to pass the salt — the opportunity to ask, "What are you or is it good?" Never underestimate er of banal remarks in a heavy accent, uly at the dinner table, to start inter- estations. And while the crowding can be uncomfortable for a nonsmoker, there are, scize victory from the jaws of your g neighbor: I met a diabetologist over in Geneva by asking if he would please smoka in my direction. "A nasty hab- agreed, putting out his cigar, happy that rings of the medical profession were some effect. Then he promised to give the help I needed the following day for etes meeting I was covering.

obably helps to be a woman. Male

friends tell me that, for them, eating alone rarely transcends the food. I, who have always detest- ed singles bars, find eating alone a different ex- perience. It's the eating that's primary, the con- versation secondary, and anything else a poor third. There's never the desperate compulsion of the singles bar. Eating alone gives you enough time to assess your fellow eaters. I have often been given the card of the person I met eating, have less often accepted an invitation for coffee. I have occasionally made a good friend. In any case, it has always been up to me, and some- times I simply exercise a certain socioeconomic selection, by eating at relatively expensive places.

There are other logistical elements, besides a reasonable degree of crowding, that the single diner should look for when choosing a restau- rant. Restaurants where you can eat at the bar are good, as the single diner need not feel that she is taking more than her share of space (and therefore not cutting down on the service charge that the waiter will receive — economies are, alas, important).

To be avoided are the "singles tables" insti- tuted by some of the popular new steak/frites restaurants around Europe. The theory would seem to be good, but in practice single eaters around the table either read their papers or stare into space with determination fierce enough to chill the mouse.

Similarly, I avoid cafeterias, which I associate with bad food and loneliness. They also have no waiters — and the presence of friendly waiters and waitresses is almost as important for meet- ing people as the lay of the tables.

There are waiters who welcome single women and those who steer them to the tables next to WC, or behind a pillar. One maitre d', seeing the amount of reading material I had brought

with me, waved me away, thinking that I was selling newspapers. Those who do welcome sin- gles quickly draw a following and sometimes in- troduce their clients to each other. The problem, of course, is that while you can tell from the outside if the logistics are right, you usually have to eat once in a restaurant to determine the reception. One solution, of course, is to walk out if the immediate one is cold.

The third factor is your own attitude. Why is it more difficult to eat alone in public than in private, as long as you have a book to kill the extra time? Probably because you imagine that the people around you are thinking that you have no friends. "I know I have friends," I once told myself, "so why should I worry what peo- ple think." I was helped by the fact that I often travel on an expense account, and it seemed a shame to limit myself to cafes, as so many wom- en do. It helps to imagine that you are a VIP (which you may well be, but many women tend to forget it when dining alone).

The mental set for eating out alone in your own city is a bit harder: You get the feeling that all the men are wondering why you're not home cooking. Here, two attitudes are possible: Pre- tend you're on a business trip, or wonder why the men are not home cooking themselves.

While other single women are definitely a mi- nority in better restaurants, the ones you do meet are often out of the ordinary. In England, for example, over a meal that should remain anonymous, I met a glamorous elderly Amer- ican on her first European trip. She was traveling under the guidance of a book called "The Li- berated Traveler," and she had several sugges- tions as to how it could be improved. After 10 minutes, I learned that she was on the trail of authentic couscous — she made her own back home in Florida — and I did my best to put her

on the right track before she visited too many other countries. (France has the best, on the Continent.)

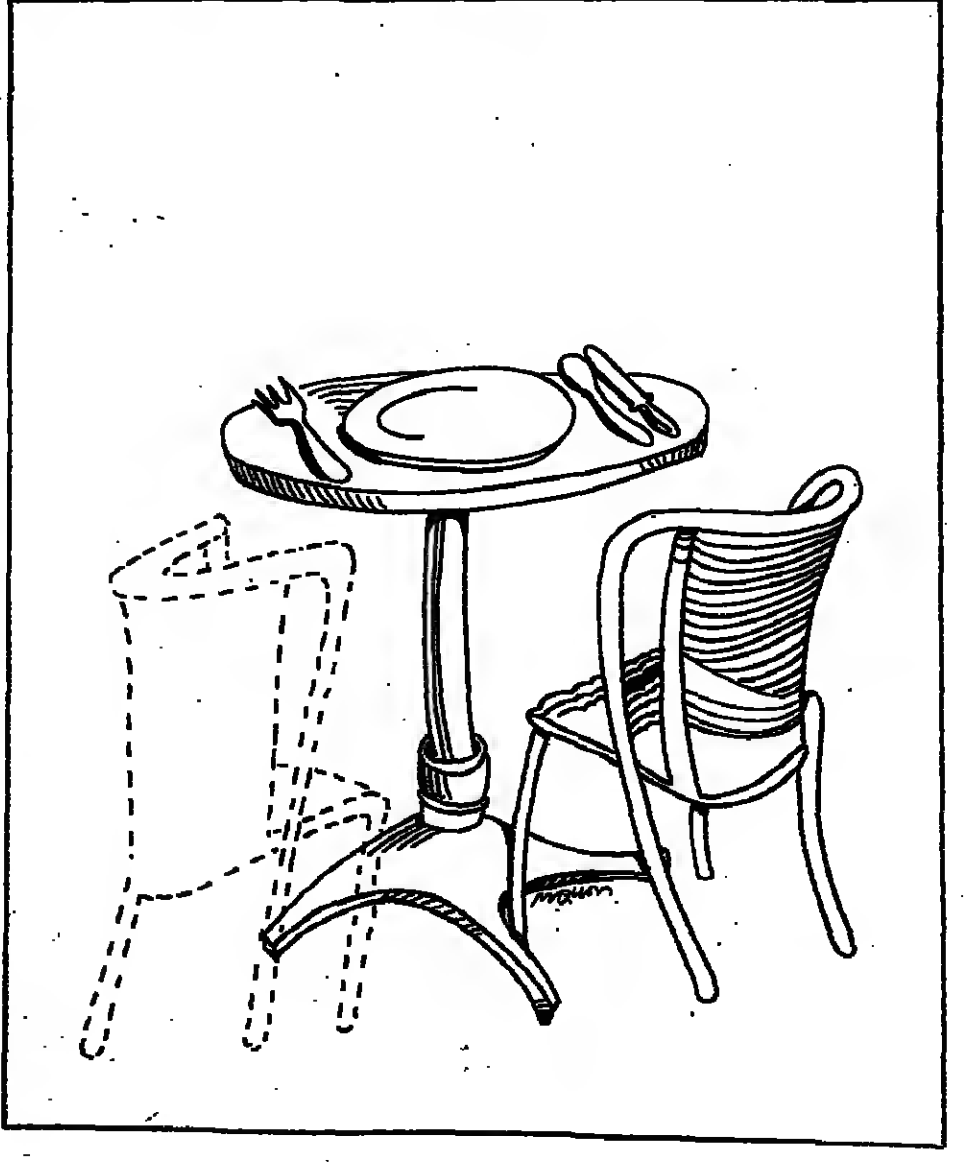
And it was my attempts to communicate in French with a Japanese woman eating oysters and white wine by herself that caused the entire table to explode in talk of a Japanese film director that I had never heard of.

You must always accept the fact that your fellow diners may have had a hard day and not want to spend energy in a lively discussion. Not every meal, even in the best singles restaurant, is going to end with a discussion of Moroccan calligraphy; to expect it may simply be frustrating. If the food is good, the evening is over a loss.

It was in Florence that I had one of my few bad experiences as a single eater. I carefully sought out a back-street place that had been recommended to me as "very Italian." It was, of course, filled with tourists, and I found myself seated at a table with two American couples. I ended up paying twice: once when we split the bill, which we had been told included me, and once after the others had left and the owner told me the bill hadn't included me.

"Aren't you afraid of getting fat?" asked a portly man on his way to the men's room as he passed me — and my 16-dish Rijstafel dinner in an Indonesian restaurant in Amsterdam. I replied that eating well should take precedence over such considerations. "Bravo!" he replied. On his way back, he said, "You know, it's very impressive to see you there. First of all, a woman eating alone in a restaurant... and then with 16 different dishes spread out in front of her! I'm in cinema, I'm very sensitive to visual scenes."

Although I'm not convinced that women eat- ing alone are a rarity these days, I'm still wait- ing for my movie scene.



TRAVEL

Winter Cruises —
The Only Way to Go

by Frances Shemanski

Two million travelers will go to sea in cruise ships during the 1979-80 season, an increase of 800,000 over last year. The majority will visit the Caribbean islands on one-week sailings.

This optimistic projection, based on unusually heavy advance bookings, through January 1980, comes from cruise line officials and their organization, Cruise Lines International Association (CLIA) with headquarters in both New York and San Francisco.

The two million will be repeaters, dropouts from the expensive European vacation scene and first-timers of various backgrounds and ages. All are expected to take advantage of the increased number of fly-cruise packages which cover everything for a set price: flight from hometown to departure port, transfers to ship, baggage handling, the cruise and sometimes even port taxes, plus a return flight home.

However, don't get the idea that a cruise is a low-budget tour — even though the price includes your cabin, food, transportation and entertainment. Per diem rates average out to from \$74 to \$121, per person, double occupancy, though of course there are extra charges for luxury trips. Generally speaking, a sea vacation is no bargain, but it does offer value.

Choosing wisely can mean the difference between a wonderful experience and a dreadful flop. It all depends on your needs and expectations. Short or mini-cruises appeal to a less affluent, informal, young and active crowd that's big on the sea but not the niceties. The food, while satisfactory, can hardly be classified as "gourmet." It's fast food quickly defrosted and served cafeteria-style. And you'll rarely get full meal service in your cabin. If this doesn't bother you, fine.

However, if you prefer at least a touch of those fabulous dinners you've always heard about, look to the longer cruises and to the nationality of the ship and crew. They often produce some of their countries' best cuisine.

Longer cruises tend to mix formality with informality, giving passengers a choice. There are still many folks who like "to dress up" for the ship's night-club entertainment.

Another thing to watch for is the "theme" cruise. A single cruise is not for the middle-aged and married. If you're a hobby fan, you may find a cruise keyed to your specialty or one you'd like to try.

Theme cruises sometimes highlight entertainment, but most ships have lots of public lounges with live entertainers. Others include a disco or two.

To study a ship's facilities, ask your travel agent for the deck plan. Learn the symbols and find out where things are located. Your cabin could be above or below the disco and you may end up wanting to jump off.

Deck plans also indicate whether your cabin is outside (with porthole) or inside. All cruise ships sailing from U.S. ports are completely air-conditioned, and an inside cabin costs less, if you don't mind not being able to look out.

Newer ships have more compact accommoda-

tions, and deck plans give a good idea of the size of cabins. Don't take your color photo-illustrated brochure at face value. That large cabin in the picture, taken with a wide-angle lens, may not be so big. Note the number of chairs and closets in the photo (deck plans show this, too). The fewer the chairs and closets, the smaller the cabin.

Another part of your cabin is the bathroom. Most have only a shower and toilet. If you want a tub, ask for it in advance.

Your cabin may also influence whether or not you'll experience sea-sickness. Most ships today have stabilizers to smooth the ship's movement, but first timers may become uneasy — if only for psychological reasons. If you book early, try to obtain a cabin near the center of the ship, where there is less motion.

After accommodation, consider service. A good guideline is to find out the size of the ship's crew, and whether they speak English. A large service staff up to 75 percent of passengers usually means excellent service and attention.

Still another question to ask your travel agent is how many passengers the ship carries. Then you'll have to decide if you want a "rush-hour" cruise or a less crowded one. A tip-off can be

all costs are "up front". A passenger knows exactly how much the trip will be and can allow for extras. There is also the security offered by a cruise and a minimum of hassle, like not having to go from hotel to hotel lugging suitcases and unpacking.

Cruise rates are only slightly higher than last season, despite basic fuel surcharges of \$5 per person per day.

Although most cruise lines are attempting to stabilize prices through the end of the year and mid-January 1980, prices will soar after that. For example, Cunard has just announced increases for the Q4 of 10 percent in 1980. This is in addition to 10 percent already announced this year. Royal Caribbean Cruise Lines of Miami will raise fares Jan. 12 by \$50 per person, and Star Cruises of Los Angeles will add 10 percent for the first quarter of 1980 and 14 percent more for the balance of the year.

Bob Dickinson, senior vice president-sales and marketing for the Miami-based Carnival Cruise Lines suggests "that your travel agent call our line or any cruise line 30 days before departure. Despite the rush, and less-desirable cabins, you have a chance of being aboard. Cancellations are a way of life. It's like showing up at a New York theater box office and buying a ticket for a hit show at the last minute."

Once aboard, what changes in ports of call and services await? All the lines queried are improving services to include more entertainment, special meals, theme cruises (cooking lessons, jazz, compatibility seminar, etc.), and all are striving for neat and sanitary ships to meet the strict requirements of the U.S. Public Health Service.

Watch for expanded schedules, too. Such companies as Home Lines, Holland America and Norwegian America are featuring more sailings to meet the demand. Home Lines, for example, starts its Caribbean season from Port Everglades earlier than December and is promoting it as "Autumn Economy" sailings at comparatively lower rates. Expanded schedules will mean extra Christmas-New Year's trips, always a peak season and difficult to book.

What's ahead? Norwegian Caribbean will start a weekly Caribbean service early in 1980 aboard its Norway (formerly the France). Royal Caribbean will send the Nordic Prince to Helsinki in February to be stretched. The United States, famous ship of the 50's, hopefully will clear all hurdles and sail late in 1980 from the West Coast to Hawaii and around the world.

Costa Cruises president Pier Giorgio Costa is seriously worried about the future of cruising. He said his own line is concentrating on cost control and other measures so as "to be ready for the hard times to come." However, though he said he did not feel pessimistic about the long term future of cruising, he predicted that in the 1981-85 period the North America market would be unable to absorb the 30 percent increase in berths now being planned, especially in the Caribbean.

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Tryout to Remember:
Auditioning for Woody Allen

by Fred Nassif

YORK —When my agent called with the chance to see Woody Allen's casting director to see me about his next film, I did what her stunned actor would have done. I myself hard, then asked her to repeat. Having confirmed that I was both and hearing properly, I began to shake.

When pictures in America, where there be at least 300 qualified actors available a job, the chances of an actor's getting a movie, any movie, are rather remote. So imagine what the odds might be against a job in a picture to be made by Woody Allen.

Appointment with his casting director was 11 a.m. Her reception room was as I'd expected. The assortment of actors did me to believe that Mr. Allen's instruction had been: "Get me one of each." The audition group included one skinny bald-headed in his 30s, one fat elderly woman, one me young black man, one pretty teen-girl, one distinguished-looking white-man with monocle and one pasty-faced of a man. All in all, we looked like room in Fellini movie. But, looking around, glad to see that no one else was my which has been described, alternately, as "boy-next-door" and "middle-aged-cute."

At five-minute intervals, we were summoned into the casting director's office, who did not pass muster looked identically the office. Those who survived were to sign up for a subsequent interview with Allen himself. What was the criterion giving the first cut? I would soon find.

Nassif, will you go in please?

In the office, a pretty young blond said, "Juliet Taylor and this is Gretchen Ren-woody Allen is doing a picture this fall re are several parts to be cast. You might for one of them, so I thought we should all mix what have you been doing late-

vision commercials, mostly."

"Films?" asked Miss Renell.

"I recently did a part in a picture called 'King Short of Paradise.'"

"In part did you play?" asked Miss Tay-

ried a baughty hotel desk clerk."

"Well, would you like to meet Woody I would, very much."

"And, then please set up an appointment / secretary."

"Thank you both very much."

are to bring a picture. And be prepared 1772-minute interview. Woody doesn't give reviews."

nk you for telling me that. May I ask a

of course."

my interview, would it help if I men- that Louise Lasser (Mr. Allen's ex-wife) audited acting together?"

that would be a mistake. Woody's very doesn't like anything personal."

setting up my appointment, I floated hat was a Friday, and my appointment rr. Allen wasn't until Monday, so I had. e weekend to think about the best way nting myself to him.

seen Woody Allen's pictures and his ad his essays and his books, seen him on television and in nightclubs, read about him and watched him being inter-

If ever I knew someone I didn't know, it ody Allen. I knew, for instance, that he ke crowds and that he hated the beach. liked playing the clarinet and hated washed, that he hated clothes and liked

ally, I would be going into the interview loaded advantage; I knew practically all as to know about him, while he knew dy nothing about me. Of course he ave one thing going for him — he would dy Allen, and I wouldn't.

the weekend, I agonized about what to ad what to say at the most important w of my acting career.

ld I wear a suit and tie? No, that might ormal for a man who wears sneakers; reate a clothing gap between us. I decid- ay I said, to dress exactly the way Woo- himself dresses — casually, if not- ight sloppily. I would wear a short- sport shirt with khaki trousers (writ- o much for that. Next, what to say in the ques allotted me.

ever I say must be quick, clever and ntentary, I decided. I would say some- e. "After seeing 'Interiors' I suddenly who Ingmar Bergman has been copying



all these years." or "Manhattan is probably the finest picture ever made, with the possible exceptions of 'Annie Hall' and 'Love and Death'."

Dressed as he dresses and armed with a dozen or so phrases designed to please, I arrived at the appointed time, confident that I was well prepared.

I walked into the waiting room and was greeted by one of the actors I had seen at Miss Taylor's office, the pasty-faced cadaver of a man.

"Hi," he said, "have you ever met him before?"

"No. Have you?"

"No, but I hear he's extremely shy. . . doesn't take to compliments."

"Oh really?" I responded casually, as any mortally wounded man might.

"Well, so much for my prepared pitch; now I would quickly have to come up with another approach. But before I could get my mind into gear, a door swung open and Juliet Taylor appeared, cheerfully asking, "Who's next?"

"He is," said the cadaver.

"Why don't you go ahead of me," I offered. "I've got plenty of time."

"That's very nice of you, but I've got time to kill myself."

"Will you come with me, then, Mr. Nassif?" said Miss Taylor.

My head swimming with a dozen clever, complimentary — and unusable — phrases, I followed her into the sanctum sanctorum.

There, standing in front of an overstuffed easy chair, was Woody Allen. He looked more like a pastel poster of himself than a flesh-and-blood person. His face was chalky-pink, his shirt was bleached-out blue, his trousers were faded and his sneakers were white-gone-grey. Except for his angry red hair and his anxious, horn-rimmed eyes, everything about this man was passive, practical, noncommittal.

"This is Fred Nassif," said Miss Taylor, handing him my picture.

"Hi," I said extending my hand. "I'm glad to meet you."

He shook my hand quickly. Then, looking down at my picture and to a voice barely audible, he said, "I'm doing a picture in the fall. Juliet thought I should meet you."

"Good," I said. (Not clever, but then neither was it complimentary.)

"I like to see people 'live,'" he continued. I nodded, not quite sure of how to respond. "There'll be a number of parts to cast and I'll be casting from photos." He looked up from my picture at me for a split second; I nodded again, not wanting to take any chances with my un-rehearsed mouth. Then he said, "So thanks for coming in."

My two-minute interview with Woody Allen was over. . . in less than half a minute! What had he decided about me in those 30 seconds? Had I passed or failed? Only time and the telephone would tell.

On my way home I thought about the interview, the shortest and strangest I had ever experienced in my 15 years as an actor. He hadn't asked me any questions, he hadn't asked me to read for him, he had hardly even looked at me! What could he possibly have learned about me or my talent? And yet he had probably decided whether or not to hire me.

As the weeks went by, and the telephone didn't ring, my hopes of working with Woody Allen grew dimmer and dimmer.

Then, one day four weeks after the interview, my agent called to say that Mr. Allen did indeed want me for a part in his picture. But there's one catch. As of this writing, I still don't know what part he wants me for. I don't know whether, in that quickie interview, he saw me as a hero or a heavy, a lover or a loser. But the suspense can't last much longer — we're about to start shooting in a few days.

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Temo: The Bob Dylan of the Kurds



by Ellen Wallace

S — Oh, if I could turn back time. And I was again knocking at Freedom's door! he plaintive song.

As the melody meanders, then suddenly the instrument into the darkness of the room, small, black-walled cave where Temo Ezzadin, an antediscment, where Temo Ezzadin, a political exile, sings his protest songs. At 3:30 p.m., 3 Impasse de la Gaite, at night, except Sunday, 3:30 p.m.

October.

As he is known, sits alone in the dark- the stage, and at first, he is not imposing. Rough voice grows from lullaby-soft to ately loud, and soon the audience forgets it is feeling only the pain of a captured

Kurds have a long and convoluted histo- ry problems, hit the headlines daily. people are aware of their musical legacy etches back centuries.

Temo plays four traditional Kurdish stringed instruments, from which his dexterous fingers skillfully weave eerie, oriental sounds. He concentrates most of the time on his lute-like tanbur, an ancient Middle Eastern instrument of the siyar family. He has collected several other instruments since he left Iran a few years ago, and his favorite carries the dark, sad face of a woman that he sculpted himself.

He sings in his native Kurdish, a western Iranian language which has been kept alive for centuries, in spite of the efforts of various ruling groups to eradicate it. His music ranges from traditional festival and wedding songs to protest songs.

He dismisses American protest music quickly: "Dylan is okay, when he complains about daily life, but I prefer Jacques Brel's style. But I don't try to emulate anyone. For me, for my people, there is a freedom just in singing our language. That's why I don't translate the songs."

Temo was born in Baghdad in 1954. He began his musical career playing for weddings and festivals in his native Iraqi village. Tuz. He fled to Iran in 1975 with 300,000 other Iraqi Kurds after the Iraqi/Kurdish war, in which he, had fought. "In Iran," he says, "our leader proposed that I work in radio and TV. He had hoped that Iran could become a good place for us."

That project lasted for only a few months. The radio station was clandestine and the Shah's government did not appreciate his songs protesting the Kurds' lack of freedom. He was given papers to leave the country.

He moved to Syria briefly, then came to France, where he is officially a political exile. His family — parents, brothers, and sister — fled to Syria to escape reprisal for his political activities. Why did Temo decide on France? "I had no choice," I asked and they accepted me.

while others did not. My mission is here now, bringing the Kurds' music to Europeans."

He sometimes performs with other Kurdish musicians and has cut a record here called "Love Songs, Music of Kurdistan."

Temo, who looks a Kurdish warrior, with a lean and compact body, speaks proudly of the Kurds' 3,000-year history. Kurdistan today covers parts of Turkey, where Kurds make up 22 percent of the population, Syria, Iraq and Iran. The area has been a center of conflict for several centuries and was divided up as part of the spoils of World War I. Temo himself reflects its confused past. He speaks Kurdish, Persian, Arabic, and Armenian — as well as French.

His songs reflect how bitterly the Kurds resent the division of Kurdistan and how much they long for independence:

The man awaits liberty now like death —
He's come so close to freedom.
But when the sun sets, she goes so quickly
That we never see the promise of spring.

"I am not interested in pursuing politics," Temo says. "My métier is my music, and my politics are of one man's relationship with another — that is what I sing about. Everyone has the right to be free: the right to live! The Kurd wants to speak his own language, to keep his customs."

"Of course I want to return home," he says. There is no sadness in his face. But a small, sharp fire burns in his eyes, fueling his music. His voice slips easily from a tone of longing:

You look for happiness,
but you aren't the only one
to one of certainty:

The Kurd will be free,
like all who have been crushed.

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The Health Club Craze Hits Paris

by Joan Dupont

PARIS — You're back from the beaches, tan and trim. The next move? Finding a maintenance and body repair shop.

While there are a variety of health clubs and neighborhood dance and exercise classes in Paris, finding one that matches your tastes and budget may be challenging. The fitness business is still a luxury trade in France, and it can run into as much money as the vacation you just took. Maintaining *la forme* here isn't easy.

Americans rush out and lift weights during their lunch break; the French still think the lunch hour was made for better things. "Why doesn't the Club Méditerranée at least have a Paris swimming pool for its members?" queried a journalist on a French women's magazine recently. "It simply proves that people go to the Club Méd to eat."

"We're just not a sports-loving nation," says a trainer at one of the swank health centers. "In the States, a club like this would be a shock."

Often there is a choice to be made: Either you get the complete gym machinery without any poetry, or plenty of atmosphere with uncertain hygiene and no place to swim. The health-and-wealth-minded clubs try to do everything at once, multiplying the risks that something won't work. The floor is tiled in pink marble, but half the toilets don't flush; while plastic palm trees sway to an air-conditioned breeze, an occasional whiff of dank socks rises from the sauna.

Furthermore, some of these spots — from the small intimate baths to the big clubs where beautiful girls parade those intriguing chains low on the belly — are reputed to be pick-up places. More affordable are the small neighborhood classes. In addition, most arrondissements have low-priced municipal gyms and pools and some lycées pools are open during off-hours.

The big boom is in dance. "People are dancing more than ever before," says a spokesman for the Fédération Française de la Danse. "Ball and tap shoe manufacturers can hardly fill the orders."

The following list is a selection of places where one can keep fit, with and without the poetry. For further information, contact the Direction Départementale de la Jeunesse et des Sports de Paris, 25 rue de Pontfieu, 75008 Paris. Tel: 359.01.69/359.72.06.

Vitatop Fitness Clubs

Vitatop breaks all records in the body building business with 3,500 members at its Right Bank, and 2,500 at the Left-Bank branch. This is the club that offers everything — from sauna to eucalyptus-spiced rooms — for a price. The setting is luxurious, if it is you like synthetic grass carpeting and orange walls. Be warned: it is crowded and you may get kicked in the pool or jounced out of the jacuzzi.

Some members worry about catching fungus infections, others that the steam baths blow hot and cold, but most seem satisfied by the gym that provides every imaginable gadget, along with regular classes.

Cafeteria, massage and beauty salons, 2,700 francs yearly, or 10 monthly payments of 295 francs, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. weekly. Saturday until 5 p.m. Sun. until 1 p.m. No charge for guests, as long as you don't bring the same one every time. Club Méditerranée, 58 Bd. Gouvion Saint Cyr, 75017. Tel: 58.12.34. Club Montparnasse, 118 rue de l'Angivard, 75006. Tel: 544.38.01.

Le Samouraï

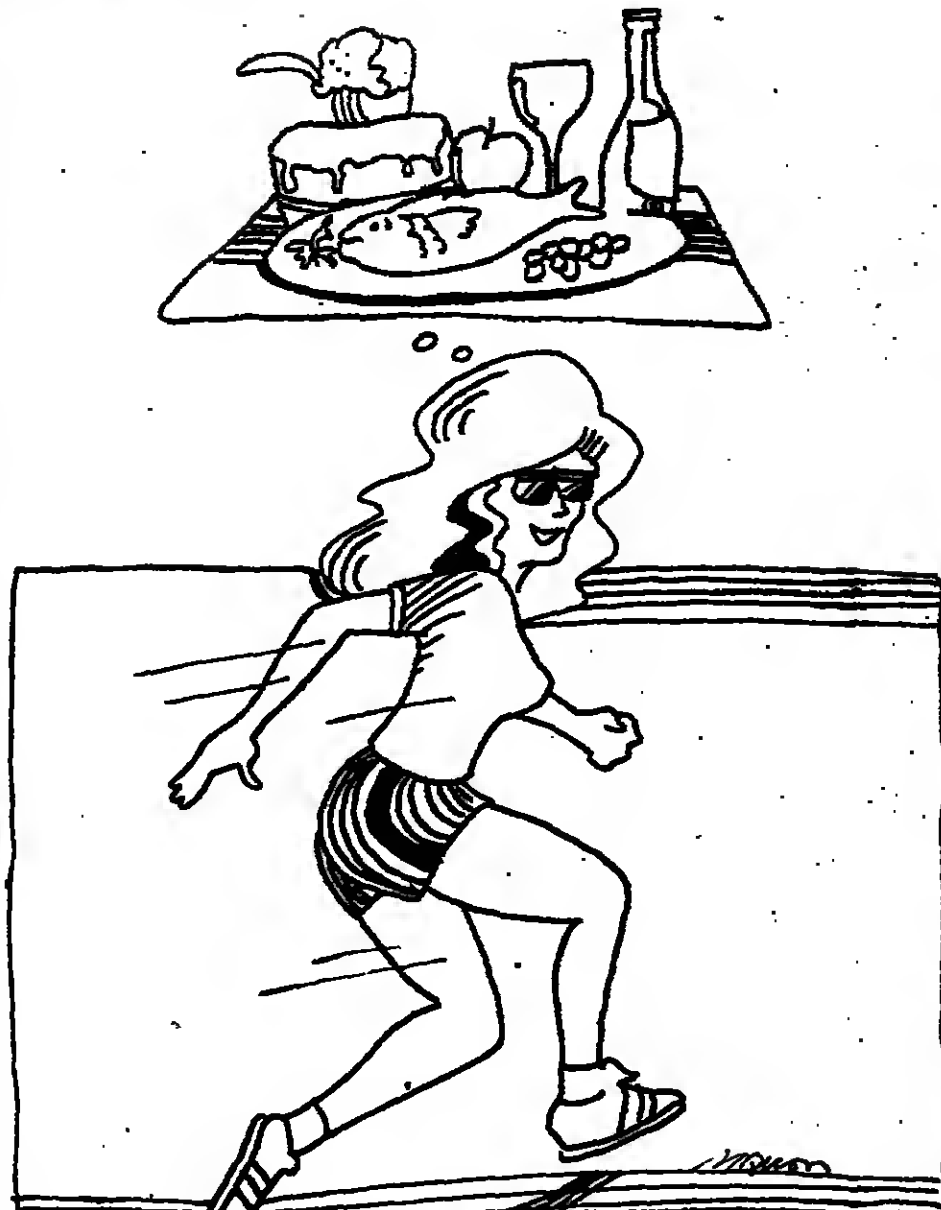
This is a small, less crowded club, with only 1,400 members in its separate sections for men and women. The saunas are smaller still, but the exercise classes, running at 15-minute intervals during peak hours, are excellent, with plenty of individual attention. Weight lifting and modern dance are also offered. No swimming pool, but a "Roman bath" for post-sauna dunking.

Massage and beauty salons, 2,200 francs yearly membership; monthly payments possible, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. weekly for men, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. for women. Saturday from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Club Masculin, 26 rue de Berri, 75008. Tel: 359.04.58. Club Féminin, 28 rue de Berri, 75008. Tel: 359.07.94.

Cercle de l'Union Interalliée

This, the grandest of the clubs, is like a local principality, or duchy, a trifle smaller than Monaco but every bit as nice — with huge lawn, manicured gardens, marble halls and grand lounges. Built for the Rothschilds in 1747, this hotel particulier once housed the Russian Embassy. The club was founded by Marechal Foch in 1917 as a meeting place for Allied Officers. The sports section was founded five years ago and has about 700 quietly privileged members. This is a distinguished company, only with Graham Greene and winners of World War I prizes. The Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld presides the women's committee, and the roster has a distinct military ring. There is the Marechal Juin, and the Marechal Lattre de Tassigny.

"You must be sponsored by two godmothers," explained the secretary, "not godfathers," she added sternly. There is a waiting list, but Anglo-Saxons are viewed favorably. The sum-



uous underground sports compound looks out on a sloping garden. The 25-meter pool is deep aquamarine; there are saunas, a squash court, yoga and gym classes and massage.

3,500 francs introductory membership, 3,500 francs yearly fee, plus 2,200 francs for sports privileges: 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily, Sunday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. 33 rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, 75008. Tel: 265.96.00.

Club Jean Beauvais

This young, growing club has only 400 members. In a renovated 17th-century Left Bank building, it offers 10 serious exercise courses daily, plus gym contraptions, jazz, modern

dance, yoga and boxe Française. Weekend activities include jogging and tennis matches. 2,500 francs yearly fee, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., Saturday until 5 p.m., Sunday until 1 p.m. 5 rue Jean de Beauvais, 75003. Tel: 633.16.80 or 329.96.62.

Nikko Club de Paris

The Nikko hotel has a very appetizing sliding roof pool, gym and jazz classes, sauna, massages. 2,000 francs yearly fee. Special rates for couples and groups. Or 20 francs for use of only the pool 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily. 61 quai de Grenelle, 75015. Tel: 375.62.62.

Slendertone

The theory behind the famous muscling machines is that electrodes provoke contractions that firm up the stomach and thighs; the French call it "gymnastique passive," which is one of the reasons they like it so much. 300 francs for 10 sessions, 9:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. daily. Closed Sunday. 29 Bd. des Batignolles, 75008. Tel: 387.91.90.

Salle Playel

The oldest continuously operating dance studios in town. The space is good; the showers aren't. Still, there's every kind of class from stretch to tap — for kids and adults — by top teachers. Between 20 and 30 francs per class; seasonal cards, 252 rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, 75008. Tel: 561.06.30.

Studios Paris Centre

The newest, brightest center for cosmopolitan action in the dance world, open to professionals and amateurs, with 35 teachers for all levels. There is even musical comedy for kids, as well as flamenco and karate. Founded five years ago by an ex-baller dancer who recognized dancers' needs for rehearsal space, the place attracts the pros, which gives it a special atmosphere. Showers and saunas and an inviting cafeteria (a macrobiotic food bar will open this fall). 40 francs entry, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Women: 35 francs membership fee, 28 francs per class, or 250 francs for 10 classes, 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily. 8-10 rue Berlioz-Poires, 75001. Tel: 233.93.22. 54 rue de Clichy, 75009. Tel: 281.03.91.

American Center for Students and Artists

The center has become so popular for dance that an expanded program took over space from the swimming pool. Among the innovative classes is an improvisation and technique workshop taught by the Cade Hock company from Oberlin. 120 francs for four classes. 261 Bd. Raspail, 75014. Tel: 354.99.92.

Squash Montparnasse

The sweet squash courts in the Montparnasse tower have been popular since 1974, where 500 members work out day and night. Saunas in a side attraction. There are special rates for gym, dance and yoga.

600 francs membership fee, 1,500 francs yearly special rates for students and couples. From 7 a.m. to midnight, weekdays from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. 37 Ave. de Maine, 75015. Tel: 538.66.20 or 538.66.90.

Le Squash Front de Seine

Founded last year, this 900-member squash club already has a waiting list. There are seven courts (two more will be added in October, when the club will be open 24 hours a day. Also, sauna, gym, yoga and dance, even tap classes. 800 francs membership, 1,500 francs yearly. Special rates for students and couples, 10 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. daily. 21 rue Caulaincourt, 75015. Tel: 575.35.37.

Paddle

Just opened in May, this is the only Platform Tennis club in France. The young owners, seasoned tennis players, recognized the sport as the up-and-coming thing during a trip to Connecticut. A cross between squash and racquet ball, the game is played with a wood racket; the movements are similar to tennis, without the wrist emphasis you get in squash. There are six chicken-wire screened courts, 300 members so far, and the beautiful people are flocking. 1,300 francs for 20 hours, 2,210 francs for 40 hours. No entry or guest fee, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily. 48 Place des Saussaies, La Defense 1, 92140 Courbevoie. Tel: 774.63.39.

Hamman Saint Paul

The most picturesque hot spot in Paris is in the Marais. Neighborhood habitués, their heads swathed in towels, look something like characters from "Marat/Sade". A tiny pool and heavenly restaurant.

40 francs entry, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Women: 35 francs membership fee, 28 francs per class, or 250 francs for 10 classes, 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily. 8-10 rue Berlioz-Poires, 75001. Tel: 233.93.22. 54 rue de Clichy, 75009. Tel: 281.03.91.

Continental Open

Also known as the "Aquatic Men's Club," this is a strictly urban operation offering special meals for special folks. You have to be sponsored just to get in the door. Three saunas, a Hamman and gym. The reveries go on late, in the style of Le Palais, but steamier. 45 francs entry, 1:30 p.m. to 3 a.m. daily. 32 rue Louis le Grand, 75001. Tel: 742.29.21.

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Artists in Exile

Continued from Page 7W

wife.) Auer had been a pupil of Joseph Joachim, for whom Brahms wrote his Violin Concerto, and so brought to Philadelphia a teaching tradition that had the sheen of immortality to it. Another important line has been continued in the teaching at the Juilliard School in New York of Ivan Galamian, an Armenian who worked in Russia but decamped for America and can claim as former pupils Pinchas Zukerman, Jaime Laredo, Itzhak Perlman and many other prominent fiddlers, some now well-established teachers themselves.

For pianists, the names to mumble reverently during the war years were those of Artur Schnabel and Josef and Rosina Lhevinne. The Schnabel influence was particularly strong among intellectuals, with whom he ranked as the final authority on all textual matters. For harpsichordists and Bach students, however, the ultimate source of knowledge was Wanda Landowska, who arrived in 1941. Her subsequent settling down in Lakeville, Conn. made that town a mecca for those who later figured so largely in the revival of Baroque music in this country.

Cello playing had been revolutionized by Pablo Casals long before the Spanish Civil War in the 30s drove him to France and eventually to the United States. But his influence became powerful, partly because of the festival over which he presided in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and his regular participation at the Marlboro Music Festival in Vermont. Marlboro itself began as a

kind of camp for political runaways, established by the pianist Rudolf Serkin and his wife, whose father was Fritz Busch, the refugee conductor. The influence of Mr. Serkin has spread far beyond Marlboro, and it finally brought him to the presidency of the Curtis Institute. Possibly even greater in importance, however, has been the moral influence exerted through the years through Marlboro, where the performance of chamber music has been raised to the state of a holy rite.

The history of the cello does not end with Pablo Casals, of course. Among the fugitives who arrived after the Hungarian rebellion of the 50s was Janos Starker, who pushed the technical achievements of Casals to new stages and now, as a teacher at Indiana University, passes on those techniques to a generation that handles the once intractable cello as easily as if it were a slightly oversized violin.

In some instances, even the temporary alighting of a great artist in the United States has had repercussions: Andres Segovia, always a royalist at heart, left Spain during the Civil War and moved about quite a bit. However, he spent some years in an apartment on Fifth Avenue, from which he watched over an explosion of interest in the classic guitar by young American musicians.

Yes, they have changed the landscape, these freedom hunters, and in the most literal sense, too. To architecture, they have had such success that the native opposition has been all but silenced. The reshapers included the emigre Wal-

ter Gropius, who taught a generation of architects at Harvard University to think and build according to the simple and functional ideals of the Bauhaus in Leipzig, which he founded and where he taught from 1919 to 1928. Along with his Harvard students and other Bauhaus alumni such as Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Gropius can take credit for turning the tide of American architecture against shoddy eclecticism and denatured neoclassicism. He believed in the machine as a force for freedom, and wished for us all that we should live in beautifully efficient machines. Mies headed the Bauhaus briefly before leaving Germany and going to Chicago, where he built the glass-walled towers that now dot the nation and stand as his monument to a future that belongs to window-washers.

Which is not to forget all those influential, nation-shaking others: Bruno Bettelheim, Lotte Lehmann, Edgard Varese, Bertolt Brecht (this was a short visit but he left his mark on American theater, nonetheless), Julius Rudel (whose stamp is forever on the New York City Opera, no matter what its future), the Panovs, Boris Goldovsky. It is sobering to realize just how lightly we have managed to scratch the surface. For better or for worse — and we will not know for sure until some Toynebe or Spengler adds up the score, ages hence — the runaways have irrevocably changed America, and its ways of living and thinking. We can only hope they have gotten as much out of the exchange as America has.

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MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Soviet Union announced that its industrial output grew percent in the first eight months this year. But the figure indicates that the country will fail to meet

Soviet planners had called production to exceed last year's by 5.7 percent. Western specialists believe that even if perform-

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Is Below Targ.

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Tass, the official news agency, said plans for production and supply of "certain major products were not fulfilled by parts of the industrial system and that rail traffic was delayed."

There were also disappointments in efforts to increase labor productivity, whose index is running 2 percentage points below this year's intended increase of 4.7 percent.

The Tass report also noted government insistence that agricultural performance, and particularly the speed of harvesting operations, be improved. The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates the Soviet grain harvest this year may be

180 million tons, compared to year's record output of 237.8 million tons.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Prev	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Prev	12 Month
AR	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	25	154	25	154	25	154	25
AT	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	26	155	25	154	25	154	25
AV	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	27	156	25	154	25	154	25
BA	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	28	157	25	154	25	154	25
BB	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	29	158	25	154	25	154	25
BC	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	30	159	25	154	25	154	25
BD	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	31	160	25	154	25	154	25
BE	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	32	161	25	154	25	154	25
BF	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	33	162	25	154	25	154	25
BG	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	34	163	25	154	25	154	25
BH	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	35	164	25	154	25	154	25
BI	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	36	165	25	154	25	154	25
BJ	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	37	166	25	154	25	154	25
BK	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	38	167	25	154	25	154	25
BL	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	39	168	25	154	25	154	25
BM	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	40	169	25	154	25	154	25
BN	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	41	170	25	154	25	154	25
BO	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	42	171	25	154	25	154	25
BP	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43	172	25	154	25	154	25
BQ	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	44	173	25	154	25	154	25
BR	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	45	174	25	154	25	154	25
BS	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	46	175	25	154	25	154	25
BT	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	47	176	25	154	25	154	25
BV	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	48	177	25	154	25	154	25
BW	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	49	178	25	154	25	154	25
BX	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	50	179	25	154	25	154	25
BY	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	51	180	25	154	25	154	25
BZ	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	52	181	25	154	25	154	25
CA	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	53	182	25	154	25	154	25
CB	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	54	183	25	154	25	154	25
CC	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	55	184	25	154	25	154	25
CD	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	56	185	25	154	25	154	25
CE	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	57	186	25	154	25	154	25
CF	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	58	187	25	154	25	154	25
CG	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	59	188	25	154	25	154	25
CH	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	60	189	25	154	25	154	25
CI	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	61	190	25	154	25	154	25
CJ	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	62	191	25	154	25	154	25
CK	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	63	192	25	154	25	154	25
CL	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	64	193	25	154	25	154	25
CM	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	65	194	25	154	25	154	25
CN	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	66	195	25	154	25	154	25
CO	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	67	196	25	154	25	154	25
CP	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	68	197	25	154	25	154	25
CQ	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	69	198	25	154	25	154	25
CR	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	70	199	25	154	25	154	25
CS	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	71	200	25	154	25	154	25
CT	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	72	201	25	154	25	154	25
CU	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	73	202	25	154	25	154	25
CV	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	74	203	25	154	25	154	25
CW	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	75	204	25	154	25	154	25
CX	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	76	205	25	154	25	154	25
CY	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	77	206	25	154	25	154	25
CZ	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	78	207	25	154	25	154	25
DA	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	79	208	25	154	25	154	25
DB	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	80	209	25	154	25	154	25
DC	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	81	210	25	154	25	154	25
DD	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	82	211	25	154	25	154	25
DE	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	83	212	25	154	25	154	25
DF	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	84	213	25	154	25	154	25
DG	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	85	214	25	154	25	154	25
DH	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	86	215	25	154	25	154	25
DI	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	87	216	25	154	25	154	25
DJ	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	88	217	25	154	25	154	25
DK	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	89	218	25	154	25	154	25
DL	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	90	219	25	154	25	154	25
DM	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	91	220	25	154	25	154	25
DN	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	92	221	25	154	25	154	25
DO	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	93	222	25	154	25	154	25
DP	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	94	223	25	154	25	154	25
DQ	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	95	224	25	154	25	154	25
DR	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	96	225	25	154	25	154	25
DS	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	97	226	25	154	25	154	25
DT	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	98	227	25	154	25	154	25
DU	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	99	228	25	154	25	154	25
DV	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	100	229	25	154	25	154	25
DW	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	101	230	25	154	25	154	25
DX	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	102	231	25	154	25	154	25
DY	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	103	232	25	154	25	154	25
DZ	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	104	233	25	154	25	154	25
EA	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	105	234	25	154	25	154	25
EB	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	106	235	25	154	25	154	25
EC	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	107	236	25	154	25	154	25
ED	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	108	237	25	154	25	154	25
EE	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	109	238	25	154	25	154	25
EF	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	110	239	25	154	25	154	25
EG	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	111	240	25	154	25	154	25
EH	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	112	241	25	154	25	154	25
EI	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	113	242	25	154	25	154	25
EJ	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	114	243	25	154	25	154	25
EK	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	115	244	25	154	25	154	25
EL	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	116	245	25	154	25	154	25
EM	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	117	246	25	154	25	154	25
EN	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	118	247	25	154	25	154	25
EO	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	119	248	25	154	25	154	25
EP	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	120	249	25	154	25	154	25
EQ	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	121	250	25	154	25	154	25
ER	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	122	251	25	154	25	154	25
ES	44.37	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.71	43.							

Observer

Catnip Politics

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — One day a U.S. senator jumped onto the bed and screamed. "There is a mouse under the bed." The other senators present all jumped onto the bed with him, pulled their trousers off and screamed, "A mouse is under the bed!"

Fortunately, for the bed was not terribly big, there were not many senators present. Most of them were some place else dictating letters or running for president. When they heard the screaming they dropped everything and called the White House.

"There is a mouse under the bed," they said. "Get the exterminator right away."

The White House was very embarrassed. That was not a mouse. The White House said, "It was a Soviet 'combat brigade' of perhaps 3,000 soldiers. What's more, it had been there a long time. Maybe as long as 17 years."

"There is a Red mouse under the bed," cried the Democratic senators. Simultaneously, the Republican senators cried, "The mouse under the bed is dead." The overlapping of their cries made such a cacophony that it was hard for people outside to understand what the racket was about.

The White House took a tough line. It had wanted to take a hard-nosed line, but when Hamilton Jordan came back from the storage room where the lines were kept, he reported that all the hard-nosed lines were gone, moved out apparently by President Nixon or Henry Kissinger.

"All I can find down there is a tough line," Jordan said. "I'll take it," said the president. "Better yet, get it over to the State Department and make them take it."

Secretary of State Vance looked very grim taking the tough line, but even as he was doing so a very brave senator peeked under the bed and saw neither a mouse nor a group of 3,000 Russians.

"Whatever it is," he said, "it's not under the bed."

All the senators came down off the bed and looked under. "Not under the bed," they all agreed.

"That's right," said the White House.

"But where is it?" asked the Senate.

"In Cuba," said the White House.

At this news, the senators jumped back onto the bed and again pulled their trousers off to their knees. The senators would be there still if television cameras had not been wheeled up outside. There is nothing like a hot television camera for bringing a senator out of paralysis.

In no time at all, senators in danger of getting re-elected must have had swung into jaw-bone action against the Kremlin. Far away, my cat and I sat watching them on television. One or two seemed to favor an immediate ultimatum with notice that doomsday would ensue after 48 hours unless they were given immediate satisfaction.

Others seemed to favor junking the SALT treaty unless the brigade went back to Russia. "The SALT treaty," I explained to the cat, "is supposed to cut down on armaments."

The cat knew that. She made a growling noise which I interpreted as follows:

"I thought what the Senate really wanted was a big increase in the arms budget and an expensive new MX missile system, and that it was extorting these from the president by threatening to reject the SALT treaty which will cut down on armaments. Why would the Senate throw away all its gains by rejecting the treaty because of 3,000 troops in Cuba?"

My cat is dense when it comes to politics. She has never understood the politician's passion for showing Fidel Castro he can't get away with anything against Uncle Sam, probably because she doesn't realize how many votes can be gathered by pulling Castro's beard.

However, I am not too good at politics myself, so I told her, "Why the Senate does anything it does is anybody's guess."

She did not hear this, as she had just spotted a mouse under the couch and was busy dealing with it. It was no coast.

The Best and the Less Than Best

Stanley Marcus and the Elitist Law of Survival

By Jennifer Seder

LOS ANGELES — It's 10 a.m. and Stanley Marcus is glaring at a Neiman-Marcus employee who has just asked him if he wants a cup of coffee.

"Instant?" Marcus asks suspiciously. The employee nods.

"No instant. Thank you very much," he says curtly. "I don't drink the stuff."

Moments later, a uniformed waiter from the store's top-floor restaurant appears. He is balancing a heavy silver tray laden with pastries, freshly perked coffee and bone-white china cups and saucers. The former chairman of Neiman-Marcus receives him without a word.

Marcus is in the Beverly Hills store to sign copies of his latest book, "Quest For The Best." And while he does not make an issue of it, instant coffee just happens to be on his book's "Less Than The Best" list, along with such items as fortune cookies, polyester bath towels ("Horrible things — they reject water"), unpinked dress shirts and home cooking.

Marcus' "Best Things" list (printed in the book's epilogue along with his "Less Than Best" list) includes similar everyday and not-so-everyday things such as the "Peanuts" comic strip, linen bed sheets at Claridge's, Kleenex, Sara Lee pound cake and service at Hong Kong's Peninsula Hotel. If the items sound lightweight, the philosophy behind them is not — a philosophy one might call the Marcus law of survival, taken from Somerset Maugham's "The Mixture as Before."

Holding Out

The philosophy Marcus has made his own goes like this: "It is a funny thing about life, if you refuse to accept anything but the best you very often get it."

Holding out for something better, in fact, the point of Marcus' book — a book in which he sets himself up as the final arbiter of the quality of most worldly goods and services. If this all sounds a bit elitist, it is. Writes Marcus in his chapter on taste: "It is reported that Rembrandt once said to Cezanne, 'How can you wear that cravat? Can't you see it's in bad taste?' To which Cezanne replied: 'If it were in bad taste, I wouldn't be wearing it.'"

Marcus goes on to say that everyone is entitled to his or her opinions, but the prerequisites for good taste are the elements of "discrimination, knowledge and experience" — all of which the stern-faced retailing giant from Dallas has certainly acquired during his 50 years at Neiman-Marcus.

And what about wealth? Isn't that a prerequisite for obtaining the best?

"I have never been a snob about price," Marcus argues. "The best can cost 79 cents — the price of a BIC lighter — or \$79,000, for all I care, as long as it does the job it is supposed to do correctly and efficiently."

The one object he values the most, he says, is his Universal Geneva battery-operated watch. "Very precise, very precise," he says, looking, still, like the chairman of the board (the took over the family-owned business in 1926) with his full beard, glasses and slightly puffy, piercingly judgmental eyes — eyes that he says can still discriminate between a first- and second-rate operation in a matter of minutes.

"How do I do it? It's very simple — I eyeball. I walk into one of our branch stores or a hotel and look in the corners first. I go into the lavatories and check to see if the towels are clean and fresh. In the dress departments, I look at the dress rack to see what the style and price assortments are in one size. Computer printouts and sales reports are helpful but they don't tell a person whether an establishment is mediocre or first class — and the difference between mediocrity and first class is in the little, often forgotten things — fresh towels, linen, sheets, adequate lighting and polite employees."

Marcus reminds you again and again that he is no longer in the retailing business. But that does not stop him from freely criticizing just about every aspect of that business today — from what he calls the deterioration of quality goods to the reason why service has "virtually gone down the drain in big retail chains."

In his book, for example, he argues that many department stores with prestigious names have "sold out their identities" by following the designer marketing concept. Designer boutiques within a department store and the habit of "designer glorification" elimi-

nate the reason to shop in any particular store," Marcus says.

"Eventually it'll wear itself out — like miniskirts or those dreadful maxis. Stores will go back to selling things on the basis of their own reputations rather than a designer's name."

"Lately, I've been considering the fact that one thing won't pass — and that's bigness. The real secret of the retail business today is to learn how to deal with getting big without compromising quality and service. And that's quite a challenge. Personally, I think stores like Saks Fifth Avenue, I. Magnin and Neiman-Marcus are going to have to make up their minds very soon — do they want to be big or do they want to be best?"

The Future of Quality

Adds Marcus in his book: "I don't think bigness is necessarily bad, but in the process of growing big, retailing has failed to solve all its problems with equal success."

What is the future of quality goods? And what chance does the average consumer have in getting better service?

"Now, that all depends on the consumer," Marcus says. "What this country needs is not more consumer movements but more customers who squawk. Customers have to learn how to take their complaints to the top."

Marcus says that when he was chairman, he used to "really learn the most about my stores from customer complaints."

"The nastiest letters would always come a week or so after Christmas when we inevitably fouled up somebody's gift by sending it to somewhere like Hawaii instead of Connecticut."

"You'd always get the feeling that the only thing that would satisfy them was to find the culprit and have him shot. But I've always admired a letter once written by H.L. Mencken in response to a reader complaint: 'You may very well be right.'"

Los Angeles Times

'It is a funny thing about life, if you refuse to accept anything but the best you very often get it.'



Sculptor Logan Fleming puts the finishing touches to a life of Superman, bearing the facial features of Christopher Reeve, who portrayed the comic-strip hero on the screen. The result will be an exhibit in the wax museum in Orlando.

PEOPLE: Nixon's Housing Prob

Is Prolonged by Suit

Residents of a Fifth Avenue condominium have filed suit to block former President Richard Nixon from purchasing a 12-room apartment unless he curtails his Secret Service protection. The suit, filed by tenants of the New York City building, argues that the presence of the Secret Service would disrupt their privacy.

The residents contend the Secret Service would maintain a 24-hour surveillance of the people entering or leaving the luxury building. As an alternative, the suit suggests that Nixon, who already has been rebuffed in May from moving to another apartment on Madison Avenue, agree to guidelines to restrict his bodyguards' activities. A hearing was set for today at which Nixon must show cause why he should be allowed to buy the seventh-floor condominium.

In Japan, the man reputed to be the world's oldest woman is a liquor company to pay him \$23,000 for unauthorized use of his name and photograph to promote the firm's longevity liquor, court testimony disclosed today. Shigechiyo Izumi, 114 years old and listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as the oldest known living person, also wanted the court to order the company to publicly apolo-

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